The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

ordrich Transportation Co.'s Line.

EVANSTON.

Evening Excursions

RACINE, MILWAUKEE, RAND HAVEN, MUSKEGON, AND ST. JOSEPS, mund Trip Ticket, Racine and return, berth in-cluded. Ticket, Milwauzee and return, berti p Ticket, Milwauzee and return, berth EXCURSION TO ST. JOSEPH "FIVE. HOUR PLEASURE TRIP."

The Sidew fibel Steamer Corona will leave her dock, foot Michigan-av., on the morning of July 4, at 7 o'ng thart, and arrive in St. Joseph at 10 c'olock noon.
Leave St. Joseph at 10 c'olock name evening, and grive back in Chicago at 4 o'clock the next morning.

Fare for the round trib only \$2.

All excursion tickets can be procured at office, foot of Michigan-av.

T. G. BUTLIN. Sup.,

FACTS.

Our Stock of Woolens is SUPERIOR in QUALITY and Finish. We make them in the most THOBOUGH, DURABLE, and ARTISTIC manner. We employ the most SKILLED ARTISANS and WORKIMEN. We WARRANT overy article to be EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED. We are selling all our goods as low as an HONEST ARTICLE, EQUALLY GOOD, can be formished. rnished. Business Buits, \$45 upwards. Business Trousers, \$10 upwards.

Business Trousers, 310 upwards.
Dress Saits, \$65 upwards.
All of SIMON PURE FABRICS, and preduced in the highest style of the art.
PRICES LOW—STANDARD the HIGHEST. SPECIAL ATTENTION given to
WEDDING TOLLETS. EDWARD ELY,

168 & 165 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st

the ministry of tempta-cannot know what is in d tried, and proved by ex-orid. All religion that is to do with life, and "the do grood;

commandments."

And of MELONS

market from Texas, in
ator-cars, but without recity of ice in Texas forthese cars, so that, in
rough with simply ventiis doubt in the minds of
rigerator-business, as it

y the ordinary refrigerators adopted beretofore, have the fruit has been stored ing hot from the fields, a cold car a great amount conditions are such as to

ays that the best treat-naive breath is the use of o or three tablespoonfuls has of water before retur-

THS.

GORE & CO.,

RADE SALE HOODS.

y 2, 9:30 a. m. RE & CO., Auctioneers.

ESHOES,

CLOSING SALE of hand. Sale positive,

MEROY & CO.

Halsted-st.

RNITURE

seds and Bedding, Glass-SON, POMEROY & CO.

'S SALE,

TURE,

rehandise, &c., &c. co.

LONG & CO., Retail Stock Groceries.

NG & CO., Auctioneers.

os & Engravings.

TION,
uly 8, at 10;0'clock at our
ph-si.
G & CO., Auctioneers.

URNITURE. o'clock a. m., at 173 and

G & CO., Anciloneers

10 o'clock a. m. consignments of prime

ERS & CO.,

OUT SALE OF & SLIPPERS.

WEAR,

SALE

at 9:30 a. m.. Parior and Chamber

y, July 3.

SALE OF

SALES.

at the residence of Robert on st., Shepard Mansfield, is days, ers please copy,

PINANCIAL. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, BANKER. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

IS BUYING AND SELLING Government Bonds, Cook County Orders, City Scrip, Contractors' Vouchers,

And selling Exchange on London, Paris, Frank-fort, Berlin, Hamburg.

MONEY to LOAN By JOSIAH H. REED. No. 52 William-st., N. Y. In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE.

Applications received and promptly attended to H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st. Chicago West Park Bonds.

The interest maturing July 1, 1878, on above Bonds will be said at maturity, on presentation of the proper soupons at the NoRTH WESTERN NATIONAL BACK Chicago.

Chicago. III. June 20, 1878.

EDUCATIONAL. Kenwood School for Young Ladie

Reorganized and to reopen Sept. 18, 1878.

This school, at Kenwood Station, comer Madison-avand Forty-eighthesa. on spacious and beautiful grounds, will be open for the reception of hoarding and day pupils as bore. If will be uncer the direction of Added by a fill staff of resident in this Added by a fill staff of resident in this state grade. Sept. 18 of the highest grade. Sept. 18 of the highest grade will preside over all the departments of physical actence. Circuiars with all details may be had at 71 Randolpt and 18 Adams-st., or at the Seminary, where visitor will be courteously received and all information given June 24, 1878.

ADAMS ACADEMY, QUINCY, MASS ADAMS ACADEMY, QUINCY, MASS.

This Academy is insended to fit boys in the best manser for the best American Colleges. Its success in this
act of the best American of its existence under the
act of the best act years of its existence under the
act of the best act years of its existence under the
act of the best of the best of the control is four years, and its tuition fee graph. It is not
ausily. The next achool year begins Sept. 11, and the
examination for admission will state place the day before, Treesday, Sept. 10. All applications for admisston, for exalogues and other information, to be aidressed to William Everett, Ph. D. acting Fread
Master, or to J. P. Wegden, A. M. Quincy, Mass.
Mr. Worden is in charge of the large Academy Boarding
House, and will receive applications for rooms. The
charge for room and board, including washing, is \$330
anneality.

MRS. CUTHBERT'S SEMINARY. mth year opens Sept. 8, for young ladles and Boarding and day school. Full corps of em-experienced teachers. Superior building, etc., Special attention given to music. Cor., and Pine-sta., 8t. Louis. For estadigue ad-8. EUGENIA CUTHBERT, Principal. WESTERN FEMALE SEMINARY.

OXFORD, OHIO-MT. HOLYOKE PLAN.
The twenty-fourth year will commence Sept. 4, 1878, card, tuttion, fuel, and lights, \$170 per annum. Send MISS HELEN PEABODY, Principal.

Wells College for Young Ladies. AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.

Pall Collegiate. Special, and Academic Courses,
superior instruction in music. Location unsurpassed for
causy, healthfulness, and refinement, buildings elegant,
home where parents may with condidence intrust their
superior for the condidence intrust their
superior for the condidence in the condidence in the condition of the condition

Jennings Seminary, Aurora, Ill.

See full advertisement in next Saturday's issue of the ribune. MARTIN E. CALY, Principal, PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Tobacco.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL OF STRIBERTORY. ST. LOUIS. July 1, 1878.—Sealed Proposals, in duplicate. will be received at this office until 120 clock, M., July 24, 1878, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with 100,000 pounds of obsacco. Tobacco to be put up in packages containing 50 pounds each.

Government will reserve the right to increase the quastity of tobacco to be received, any additional amounts not exceeding 160,000 pounds, provided due notice in given to the contractor at any time south the season of the season of the season of the contractor at any time of tobacco to be for the season of Proposals for Tobacco.

advertisement and these specifications must be atsed to and form a part of each proposal
be construct to a vivide the advertisement will
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be construct to an order the advertisement will
be construct to a vivide the advertisement will
be construct to an order the appropriation
ated by Congress for the purpose.
A. BECKWITH LA-Col., A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

LEADING WINTERN LAWYERS.

NORTHWEST BAR ASSOCIATION.

Sevals, Storey County.

DYER & PITCHPATRICS
New Hampton, Chickessw County.

Oneva City, Monotes County. ROBERT LUCAS.

Osceola, Clark County.

BROWN & BISHOP

Oskaloosa, Mahaska County.

SERVEILS & MALCOLM.
Esek Rapids, Lyon County.

Sidney. Framout County.

T. B. STOCKTON.

Sloux City, Woodbury County Chase & TAYLOR.

Toleds. Tame County. STRUBLE & KINNE.

Winterset, Madison County. EANNAS—Ablieus, Dickinson-County
HOFFMIRE & PIERCE.
Council Grove, Morris County
E. S. BERTRAM.

E. S. BERTRAM.

LAPAYETTE KNOWLES.

Great Bend, Barton County.

Independence, Montgomery County.

WM. H. DODGE.
DANIEL GRASS.

Lawrence, Douglas County, SAMUEL A. RIGGS. Leavenworth, Leavenworth County, H. GRISWOLD.

Lyons, Rice County.

Beneca, Nemeha County.

H. GRISWOLD.

JOHN M. MUSCOTT.

Topeka, Shawnee County.

PECK, BYAN & JOHNSON
Wichita, Sedgwick County.

MICHIGAN-Ishpeming, Marquette County, SWIFT & OSBORN.

MINNESOTA-Austin, Mower County.

CAMERON & CRANS.

Montevideo, Chippewa County.

BAKER & MILLER.

Northfield, Rice County, PERKINS & WHIPPLE.

Beatrice, Gage County. J. A. McEWEN.

Geneva, Fillmore County, NORTHROP & LIKES.

Nebraska City, Otoe County. M. L. HAYWARD.

Omaha, Douglass County. J. M. THURSTON.

Wilber, Saline County. LEDWICK & McDIVITT.

WISCONSIN-Alma, Buffalo County.
CONRAD MOSER, JR.

Green Bay, Brown County, WM. H. NORRIS, Jr.

Now in their New and Magnificent CAMP

188 & 190 State-st., Chicago,

(Opp. Palmer House,) & 912 and 914 Olive-st., St. Louis FIREWORKS.

FIRE WORKS!

4th JULY!

We offer the Largest Assortment at Lowest Price

Flags, Lanterns, Pistofs, Torpedoes, &c., &c.

SCHWEITZER & BEER

No. 111 STATE-ST., No. 111

Between Washington & Madison, Importers of Fancy Goods and Toys.

FIREWORKS!

4th July.

Everything in Pyrotechnics can be had at the Factor, Depot, No. 111 Michigan-av. Also, Flags, Balloons Chinese Lanterns, &c., &c.

CHAS. MORRIS,

111 Michigan-av., bet. Washington and Madison

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO RENT.

STORE AND BASEMENT 38 LA SALLE-ST. less becond. Third, and Fourth Floors. 38 and 40 LaSalte-t., each floor 40x85, good light and elevator, well darted for mercantile or manufacturing business. Will rent whole or any part.

WANTED.

WM. C. DOW, 8 Tribune Building

York, York County.

Madison, Dane County.

J. P. TAYLOR.

Newton, James County.

Georgetowa, Clear Creek County, THOMAS MITCHELL. Milverica. Sen Juan County HOLLINGSWOSTIL. ALROIS-Aiedo, Moreor County & WHARTON.
Buomington, McLean County Wildow & McNULTA. Carms, White County. Charleston, Coles County PICKLIN & PICKLIN Colcago, Cook County.

SLEEPER & WILTON.

Decator, Macon County. BROWN & TAIL WM. J. McCOY

Distorough, Montgomery County, C. W. BLISS. Jacksenville, Morgan County,
MORRISON, WHITLOCK & LIPPINCOTT
Jerseyville, Jersey County. Lincoln, Logan County. Mershall Clark County. HOBLIT & STOKES. emouth, Warren County DIEWART & PRELPS. Oquawka, Henderson County, BIMPSON & DUFF. Oregon, Ogle County. E. F. DUTCHER Ottowa, LaSalle County. G. S. ELDREDGE Paxton, Ford County. A. SAMPLE Pekin, Tazewell County. A. B. SAWYER Peorts. Peorts County.

CRATTY BROS. Petersburgh, Menard County.
T. W. McNEELEY.
Rockford, Winnebago County. C. M. BRAZEE Shelbyville, Shelby County.
THORNTON & HAMLIN. Springueid, Sangamon County.

Springueid, Sangamon County.

PATTON & LANPHIER.

Sullivan, Moultric County.

ALVIN P. GREENE.

Sycamora, DeKaib County.

LOWELL & CARNES. Tuscola, Douglas County.

MACPHERSON & MACPHERSON.

Watseks, Iroquois County. Watseks, Iroquois County. ALEX. L. WHITEHALL.
INDIANA—Albion, Noble County. THOS. M. EELLS.
Crawfordsville, Montgomery County.
CHAS. M. TRAVIS.

Crown Point, Lake County. WOOD & WOOD. Fowler, Benton County. MERRICK & TRAVIS. Frankfort, Clinton County.

CLAYBAUGH & HIGGINBOTHAM.
Goshen, Elkbart County. Goshen, Elkhert County.

Swilson & Davis,
Suntineton, Buntington County.

JOSEPH Z. SCOTT.

Indianapolis, Marion County.

WM. WALLACE. Kentland, Newton County. South Bend, St. Joseph County, LUCIUS HUBBARD. E. O'BRIEN. Terre Haute, Vigo County. M. C. HUNTER, JR. Valparaiso, Porter County. T. J. MERRIFIELD. IOWA-Ansmosa, Jones County. J. S. STACY.

Boone, Boone County. RITCHEY & GREEN.
Burlington, DesMoines County. & BALDWIN.
Butler Centre, Butler County. GEORGE M. CRAIG. Cedar Rapida, Lina County.
Gilmore & St. John. Cherokee, Cherokee County EUGENE COWLES.
Council Bluffs, Pottawattamic County W. HOBINSON. Cresco, Howard County. FOREMAN & MARSH Creston, Union County, PATTERSON & GIBSON
Davenport, Scott County, BROWN & CAMPBELL.
Decorah, Winneshiek County, R. R. COOLEY. B. E. COOLEY. Delhi, Delaware County. Denison, Crawford County.

TABOR & TABOR.

Des Moines, Polk County.

Dubuque. Dubuque County, GRAHAM & CADY. Emmetaburg, Palo Alto County, CRAMA & SOPER. Forest City, Winnebago County, E. Anderson. Glenwood, Mills County. Barlan, Shelby County. LAFE H. THOMPSON. Indianola, Warren County. SEEVERS & SAMPSON. H. W. HOLMAN. Iowa City, Johnson County.

REMLEY & SWISHER.

Jefferson, Greene County.

RUSSELL & TOLIVER. Keokuk, Lee County. Keekuk, Lee County.

FRANK ALLYN.

Keesauqus, Van Buren County.

CHARLES BALDWIN.

Logan, Marrison County.

BARNHART & CADWELL.

CLOTHING.

WYOMING TERRITORY—Evanston, Ulntah County, E. A. THOMAS OGDEN. ABLEWHITE & CO. STORY &

Would invite your special attention to the many new and handsome

They have on sale, made up for the extra demand of to-morrow. It will pay you to examine our stock before purchasing. We have three large floors filled with Summer

Suits for Men in price from \$3.50 to \$25.00, ready made. Boys, \$1.50

SUITS MADE TO OR-DER A SPECIALTY.

FACTORY AND SALESHOOMS, Cor. Archer-av. and Twenty-second-st.

Office of the County Treasurer. COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

Contrago, July 3, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the office of the County Treasurer and ex officio Collector of Cook County, will be closed on the 6th of this month for the purpose of comparing and correcting the record of delinement tanes and lots preparatory to the application for judgment against such lands and lots for taxes and assessments.

S. H. McCREA, County Collector.

FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION. The firm of LEOPOLD, KUH & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Abraham Kuh withdrawing therefrom. The business will be continued under the irm and style of

LEOPOLD BROTHERS & CO.. Who are authorized to collect, receive, and receipt for all claims and demands due and twing to said firm, and by whom its indebt-

will be paid.
MORRIS L. LEOPOLD, ARRAHAM KUH.
BENRY LEOPOLD,
SAM LEOPOLD.
July 1, 1878.

DISSOLUTION. The firm of MONK & McJOHN is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Jos. Monk withdrawing therefrom.

The bisiness will be continued under the firm and style of

M'JOHN & CO., Who are authorised to collect, receive, and receipt for all claims and demands due and bwing to said firm and by whom its indebtedness will be paid McJOHN & CO. Chicage, July 2, 188.



WORDY WEBER

WEDNESDAY JULY 3, 1878

The Brother of the Murdered Man Recites His Story.

Marchalitowa, Murchali County MAIIS & LEMERT.

Mentezama, Powesilek County Wis & CLARK.

Mount Pleasant, Heary County & R. AMBLEH.

Nuscatine, Muscatine County BRANNAN & JAYNE. Marking the Grave of the Victim with a Monument of Lies.

orthwood Worth County. The Most Remarkable Witness with the Most Elastic

His Formal Recital, Read with Unblushing Effrontery, Vision, Seuton County-GLERRIST & HAINES. Waterloo, Black Hawk County. GEORGE ORDWAY.

Contradicted by His Letters During the Campaign.

The Louisiana Subs Still Hammering at That Electoral Certificate,

And Endeavoring to Discover the Authors of Certain Protests.

Jackson, Jackson County.

John D. Conely.

Kalamasoo, Kalamasoo County.

GEO. M. BUCK. The Wily Glover Falls into Trap of His Own Setting.

Owatona, Steele County.

Prestou, Filimore County.

BENRY R. WELLS.

Saint Paul, Ramsey County. How That Strictly Upright Man Drew Saint Paul, Ramsey County.

J. M. GILMAN.
MISSOURI-Plattsburg. Clinton County.
THOS. E. TURNEY.
MONTANA TER. -Fort Benton, Choteau County.
JOHN J. DONNELLY.
Virginia City, Madison County.
J. E. CALLAWAY.
NEBRASKA-Aibion, Boope County.
Beatrice, Gage County. Double Pay fer One Month's Service.

A BROTHER'S GRAVE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Dekota City, Dakota County

J. A. BELLEY

THOMAS L. GRIFFY

Falls City, Richardson County

ISHAM REAVIS. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2,-The Democra of the Potter Committee to-day made a rifle-pout of the grave of D. A. Weber. His brother E. S. Weber, was a witness whose testimon discloses a condition of moral sentiment, if suc Plattsmouth, Cass County. WHEELER & STONE.
Republican City, Harlan County. F. J. DEMPSTER. it can be called, in the Southern States which the Northern mind will find it difficult to com prehend. It is a condition of society where the surviving male member of a family in which a Bidney, Cheyenne County.

A. M. STEVENSON.

Tecumseh, Johnson County.

8. P. DAVIDSON. brother was murdered acknowledges that th mother, sister, brother-in-law, and the witne himself, might all write false statements of the assassination of that brother in order to make political capital. E. S. Weber, in short, undertook on oath to say that the stories with which the UTAH TERRITORY—Orden City, Weber County,
PERCIVAL J. BARRATT.
Sait Lake City, Sait Lake County, North is familiar as to the causes of the death of the murdered Dan Weber are falsehoods, and Baldwin, St. Croix County. H. BORCHSENIUS. Chippews Falls, Chippews County. JOHN J. JENKINS.

that these falseboods were circulated fresh from the grave of the dead scother by the family to bolster up Packard's Povernment, which Weber swears was born in fi

Janesville, Rock County, NORCROSS & DUNWIDDIE. Neillsville, Clark County. H. M. & H. A. LEWIS. Madison, Dane County.

H. M. & H. A. LEWIS.

Neillsville, Chark County.

R. J. MACBRIDE.

Oshkosh, Winnebago County.

REJEKER.

Racine. Racine County.

HENRY T. FULLER. Racine County. HENRY T. PULLER. Racine, Racine County.

RENRY T. FULLDIA

Stevens Point, Portage County.

BARNYES & CAVANAGH.

Viroqua, Vernon County.

H. P. PROCTOR.

Wausau, Marathon County.

JOHN A. KELLOGO.

Thatah County. language which the witeess, in ordinary conversation, was not able to employ. Weber traced the history of Louisiana politics to a climax, in which he says he found and destroyed the original Sherman letter. That it was the original he knew, because his brother had shown it to him, and he himself knew Sherman's handwriting, and had seen him write. One circumstance is sufficient to show how ex-tremely credulous one must be to accept Webtremely credulous one must be to accept Weber's knowledge that the Sherman letter was authentic, as his acquaintance with his handwriting consisted in this: He had seen, two years ago, Sherman's mame in a Congressional autograph album with two or three hundred other signatures of Congressmen, and he also saw Sherman's writing in a room in the Custom-House in New Orleans. The length of Weber's interview with him was two minutes, during which time both were engaged in conversation, Weber being fully six feet from Sherman Yet from this momentary interview, when no one was writing, Webber ventures to swear he became familar with Sherman's handwriting, so that he could identify it at this lapse of time. He could not swearhe saw Sherman write at any other time. Weber's statement was as carefully prepared as if it had been DECKER BROS. The Only First-class Piano bear-ing that name, carefully prepared as if it had been

ARRANGED BY TILDEN'S LAWYERS, and was very brief. It was in language quite unlike that of Weber's ordinary conversation, and it was with difficulty sometimes that be could himself read it. He treated his polit-ESTEY The Most Extensive Organ Factories in the World.
Unrivaled in ORGANS.
Design. ical essay as that by which his testimony was t be shaped throughout the investigation. Upon cross examination be declined to answer inter-rogatories orally on account of lapse of mem-ory, and held the written statement in his hand, to which he insisted upon the right to refer; yet he professed that he had drawn up this state-ment within five days. He could remember nothing of consequence without it, and when he nothing of consequence without it, and when he did leave the written text he became involved in conspicuous and embarrassing contradictions. There was not a point which the Democrats wished to make in their case that was completely covered affirmatively by Weber's statement exactly in the chronological order in which the Democrate wish to have it appear. Yet there was so much cast in the statement that will be statement that we want to be statement that we want to be statement to be statement. craft in the statement that, as if to arrest sus-picion, it concluded with the assertion that it had not been seen by any person connected with the Democratic side of the case, and that the witness had spoken to no one concerning it. Weber's written statement was aptly character ized by Cox as

ized by Cox as
An incensors contrivance,
intended to reach by the assertion of hearsay
stories which would not be allowed by
evidence, and he sharply intimated that the Democrats were guilty of seeking to mislead public opinion. Weber's statement was of abpublic opinion. Weber's statement was of absorbing interest at the close, where he describes the finding of the original Sherman letter in an old shoe-box, and the destruction of it by himself in order to remove what he said he formerly considered an unjust imputation upon his honor. Cross-examination had hardly begun, however, when Weber begun to destroy his received that the same that the credibility as a witness. Cox produced a letter written by witness to a cousin in St. Louis im-ARARE BUSINESS OPENING.
For good reasons we are anxious to depose of stock of goods and first-class country business; new, clean stock; been running 3 years; business of 20 years standing; little competition; small expenses; general stock; trade over \$25,000 in 1877, stock about \$7,500; best point in Soutiern Wisconsin; building, 2020, for sale or rent; also residence. Address K, Tribune office. mediately after the murder of his brother, in which he told with much feeling

which he told with much feeling
THE STORY OF WEREN'S DEATH,
with which the Northern public is familiar. That
letter is in every step a radical contradiction of
Weber's direct testimony. Accordingly Weber
swore that his letter was based upon incorrect
information, and that to all intents and purposes it was a lie. Weber made a desperate effort to have this St. Louis letter suppressed,
for he said it would place him in a bad position
in his own country, as the statements in that
letter were not in accordance with the facts.
That letter speaks for itself. It showed the
terrible terrorism which prevailed in the terrible terrorism which prevailed in the Feliciana parishes, and how the Weber family, after the murder of the brother, were com-

wairren Foa Polifical SFFECT.
yet it was written almost from his brother's
grave. Weber's theory of the causa of his
brother's death is too rediculous to be told. He
claimed that the fact that in the newspaper
which he published there was an announcement
a few days before his death that a certain list of
delinquent tax-payers would be published had
excited so much hostility that he fell by the
hands of his opponents. That list was presented
to the Committee, officially certified, and proved
to be nothing more than an ordinary county
delinquent tax-list, such as is required by law
to be published in every county in the North.
It was not a list of delinquent defaulters; it
was simply a regular delinquent list of State
and county taxes. To have threatened to publish this list, Weber cisimed, was sufficient lish this list, Weber ciaimed, was sufficient cause in that community for the murder of his

POTTER'S COMMITTEE.

THOMAS C. ANDERSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—The Potter
Committee to-day recalled Thomas C. Anderson, who testified that he did not see any one
sign the certificates of the Electoral vote while in the Governor's office at New Orleans; that Mrs. Jenks. pleading the poverty of her mother, asked him to appoint her brother, A. R. Murdock, to a place in the Custom-House. Witness promised to do something for him this month, but has not yet. Murdock has had a letter from Senator Kellogg for some time, requesting the

operations of the Returning Board, elicited nothing new. In reply to Gen. Hunton, witness noting new. In reply to Gen. Hunton, witness said the Returning Board, as a body, never attempted to fill a vacancy with a Democrat. He had spoken to Mr. Smith, at present reporter on the New Orleans Democrat, about accepting an appointment, on the Board, but he refused. appointment on the Board, but he requeed. Never knew of the Board having asked Smith. Never heard it stated by any member of the Board that the presence of a Democrat was un-

heard that Daniel Weber was killed because he had signed his protest. Never, heard he was killed, as Judge Campbell had testified, because he was supposed to have had the Sherman let-

THOMAS H. JENES rhomas H. Jenks
testified that he had never made an affidavit
similar to the one submitted before the Louisiana Sub-Committee yesterday in the handwriting of James E. Anderson. Never saw the
Notary, Seymour, in New Orleans, before whom

the affidavit appears to have been made. JAMES E. ANDERSON, asking permission to explain, stated that on the 11th of May he met Jenks in the street, and as he (Anderson) was going to leave for the North at 2 p. m., Jenks requested him to use North at 2 p. m., Jenks requested him to use his influence toward securing him a position in Washington, and, after some conversation, Jenks went with witness to his office in the Custom-House and dictated the audidavit in question, and he (Anderson) copied it, and then they went to Notary Seymour's office and Jenks swore to the document. The purpose of making the affidavit was to aid Anderson in securing Jenks a position. Anderson was to show the affidavit to Matthews, and endeavor to secure him an appointment on the strength of it.

BROTHER OF THE MURDERED MAN. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—Emile L. Weber, rother of Daniel Weber, was sworn. He desir ing to read a statement of his connection with the Republican party, Mr. Cox objected to the statements read being a part of the testimony, and Weber retired for the present.

H. CONQUEST CLARKE. H. Conquest Clarke, formerly private secrethe signing of the Electoral certificates, and promptly and emphatically denied all knowledge of who appended the supposed forged sig-

natures.
"A secret session followed, and when the doors

were reopened

ENILE WEBER WAS RECALLED, and was given permission to read his statement, provided he would swear to the facts con-tained. The statement was read and set forth that he had no personal knowledge that Demo cratic intimidation had existed in the parishes of East and West Feliciana. His brother, Daniel Weber, and James E. Anderson had informed him that the two parishes had gone fairly Democratic. Great influence was brought to bear upon his brother to make his protest, and he had been approached very frequently to use his influence with his brother to effect the sign-ing of the protest. He saw Anderson sign his protest, and saw the blanks therein after Ander-son had left. Judge Campbell attached a jurat

to the paper. It was not sworn to by anderson.

It was a notorious fact in the Custom-House that Keliogy, Packard, and others were press-ing Anderson and Weber to make their respec-tive protests. John Sherman was spokesman for the visiting statesmen, and he (Weber) knew that Sherman had given his brother assurances which caused him to allow his protest to stand after it had been made. Weber had, in conver-sation with Sherman, explained to him that his brother thought his parish had gone Demo-cratic, and he was disposed to take back his

cratic, and he was disposed to take back his protest, whereupon Sherman assured him that his brother would be cared for, and requested that he send his brother to him. His brother, on the day he received it, showed him SHERMAN'S LETTER OF ASSURANCE, and said he had received it direct from Sherman. Weber was familiar with the handwriting of Sherman, and was satisfied that the letter was written by that gentleman. In 1877 the Sherman letter was the subject of great inortification to the Weber family, and his sister-in-law, "Mrs. Daniel Weber, had endeavored to find it among the papers of her husband, which were packed away in two trunks and a large shobox." Late in the summer of 1877, he, the witness, had made a search for the letter, and had dound it. in the shoe-box, and had destroyed it forthwith. Mrs. Jenks had been in no way connected with the authorship of the Sherman letter.

found it. In the shoe-box, and had destroyed it forthwith. Mrs. Jenks had oeen in no way connected with the authorship of the Sherman letter.

About the 27th of November it was discovered that only six of the Hayes Electors could be saved, and Kellogz, on that day, remarked to me: "We are, after all, beaten."

In regard to the agreement between James E. Anderson and D. A. Weber, I here state that I personally know that

SUCH AN AGREMMENT

was entered into, and was substantially the same as has been presented. My brother was murdered March 7. In the issue of the paper of which he was editor previous to his death he threatened to publish certain letters and a statement emanating from the State Auditor's office, and that is supposed to have supplied the immediate cause of his death, and to that extent might suggest its, authors. While I consider this threat the simmediate cause of his assassination, I do not believe it would have occurred had he not made the protest which deprived the people of their votes, and thus placed himself in such a position that his personal enemies were encouraged to make the murderous assault.

In the Sherman report appears a purported affidavit from me as United States Supervisor containing a somewhat sweeping allegation of intimidation in the Parish of West Feliciana. I declined, when requested to make an affidavit on this subject, to do so. This paper was subsequently prepared by L. B. Jenks, and, without reading or examining it,

I stoned T.

I performed no duties as United States Supervisor, and should not have signed the paper if I had previously read it. I did not swear to it, but the jurat was attached by the Commissioner as a matter of form merely. I have no defense to make for my action, except to say that it was done without deliberation.

Mrs. Jenks visited my sister-in-law in the sammer of 1877, and uryed her to hunt for the Sherman letter. Mrs. Weber declined to do so, or to give her any information whatever. About the 27th of May she brought a letter from Gen. Sheldon, of

Weber's expenses to New Orleans and Washington. in connection with the Sherman letter, and threatening in case she did not come to have her arrested and forced to go. Mrs. Jenks and her husband have always called the paper the Sherman letter. Tom Jenks, in fact, has claimed that his association and co-operation with Anderson was such as to give him An Equitable and the benefits that were supposed to be embraced in it. I have never heard it intimated until she gave her testimony that Mrs. Jenks, was in any way connected with the authorship of the letter. I have not, nor has any member of my family, sought to use this letter as a means of obtaining office. I saw the members of the Meyeagh Commission in New Orleans, and was informed the abandonment of the Packard Legislature by certain members thereof. I could tell something of the amounts paid in certain cases, but could not say who disbursed the money or who supplied it. I had two conversations with Gen. Hawley relative to the Packard Government, and he said that the President could not arecognize it. He conveyed the impression to my mind distinctly that the recognizion of Nicholis and the abandonment of Packard was a foregone conclusion, and that this question had been determined by the Administration before the Commission left Washington.

A LETTER.

A letter was here shown Weber, which he identified as having been written by himself. He said: Gentlemen of the Committee, I object to the consideration of this letter or its publication as any part of the record. If it is published it will blace me in a very false position with the people down there, and I ask the Committee to refuse to allow it to be read for that reason. The statement I have made in there is not in accordance with the facts. I would like to say a word or two more about this matter; that at the time I wrote this letter what I wrote was given to me as facts, but since then I have ascertained that I was misinformed, and, therefore, misstated the case at that time.

The Chairman and other members of the Committee, after looking at the letter, decided it was proper it should be read, and Mr. Cox read it to the Committee.

Statz Senata. New Obleans, March 24, 1877.

read it to the Committee. It was as follows:

STATE SERATE. New OBLEANS, March 24, 1877.

—J. H. Weber, Esq.—Dean Course. Your favor of
the 17th inst. was received only to-day. In answer thereto I am sorry to say that though I had
heard my brother. B. A. Weber, casually speak of
a coust living in St. Louis, he never gave me any
definite understanding concerning him. This is
he only resson I can give you for not writing to
you sooner. The Twee you refer to has not yet
reached me. I should certainly be pleased to have
the opportunity to reply to any erroneous statement made concerning the unprovoked and dastardly murder of B. A. I have mailed to
your address to day a copy of the New Orleans
Espublican containing a correct and uncontraducted
statement of the brutal outrage. I also forward to
your address in writing, and in a separate, envelope, the same statement, which you can use for
publication in any paper. I vouch for the correctness of the same. I intended before this to have
written another statement, giving more particulars

publication in any paper. I vouce nor use corrections ness of the same. I intended before this to have written another statement, giving more particulars concerning the affair, but have not really had time. The assessins of D. A. are at large as yet, and officially in the capacity of Nicholis' officers in the parish he lived in (West Feliciana), and Republicana, with terror imprinted on their faces, whisper to each other, "Who will be the next?" We destre no new election in Louisians. We desire and demand recognition of the logal and lawful Packard Government from which Mr. Hayes derived his title to the office of Chief Magistrale of this nation. We demand it not only as a just right to which we are entitled, but we desire and demand it that we may have a Government founded upon law and order, wherein all men, without regard to nationality or color, may enjoy the same rights of civilization without fear or layor. Under a Government, at this time in this State administered by Nicholis and his bands of assassins, and founded on blood, there is not and hover will be any security for life and property.

The Alexana wife and three little babies, the

stay away from the parish until our difficulties were finally adjusted, but he preferred to remain at home in the bosom of his family, whom he cherished and adored. His unfortunate fate seems to have been apprehended, as you will notice in his letter to Senator McMillian, of Minnesota, three days before he was murdered, and published in the same New Orleans Republican and published in the same New Orleans Republican are nor I am sure the people would not tolerate the state of affairs which actually exists here. One by one our white and colored hepublicans are mardered here by parties unknown. We have endured more than our share of wrong and outrage, and unless the General Government comes to our unless the General Government comes to our rescue we must either suffer the fate of D. A. or leave the State. This is a threat made against us publicly and without fear. D. A. 's wife and babies have moved from St. F.—wills to Donaldaonville. I have also been obliged for security's sake to move to the same place. We have a bandoned all our property and left it at the mercy of the brates. If Packard is Governor, and I have no doubt of it, he will in due time have the assassims of my brother arrested. If Nicholls becomes Governor, and an attempt on our part to arrest and convict the marderers is made, we will, beyond doubt, saffer death. I have written this in haste. In my next I will give you more details concerning

and convict the morderers is made, we will, beyond doubt, suffer death. I have written this in haste. In my next I will give you more details concerning D. A.'s death. With best regards, I am yours.

E. L. Wenner.

LYING EXTRAORDINARY.

During the reading of the letter Mr. Cox examined the witness in regard to various statements contained therein, and witness replied that all the statements made were vouched for by him at the time from information he had received, and he then believed them to be true, but he had since learned that he had been misinformed. He now pronounced the statements contained therein to be false. He subsequently stated that the statements were made for political effect; that he supposed the person to whom the letter was addressed was going to have it published, and it would create a feeling in the North in favor of the Packard Government.

a feeling in the North in favor of the Packard Government.

The witness was questioned closely in relation to each clause of his letters, and made the same response to all the statements therein contained, pronouncing them all false, and written for political effect.

Witness said be wrote a similar letter to Gov. Kellogg, and that the writing of such letters was the stock in trade of the Packard people to get up a feeling in regard to outrages in the South in order to get the Administration to sustain them as against the Nicholls Government.

austain them as against the Nicholls Government.

WHERE THESE LETTERS CAME FROM.

WITCON stated to the Committee that the letters in question written by witness had been handed to him by Nathan Cole, a member of Congress from St. Louis.

Witness read the statement giving the details of his brother's death, in which he said the murder was not done by political enemies, but by personal ones.

Witness continued: I saw Secretary Sherman write in the New Orleans Custom-House once or twice, and I have seen his autograph in an album.

write in the New Orleans Custom-House once or twice, and I have seen his autograph in an album.

Weber here desired to read a written statement upon this point, which he said he had prepared four or five days ago, anticipating this subject would be inquired into by the Committee. He was NOT ALLOWED TO READ IT, however, and went on to say:

I remember seeing Mr. Sherman write in the Custom-House either on the 15th or 16th of November. Garfield, Hale, Stoughton, Sherman, and others, were sitting in different groups by the tables in the Collector's room in the Custom-House. I was right in with them. I was going in and out all the time. I went and talked with Secretary Sherman and read the writing he was making. All the Republican witnesses were taken in there to them, and I was in there. They had their conference and talked together while I was there. I saw Mr. Sherman write very distinctly. I looked at him a minute or two. On this occasion he told me to go and get my brother, D. A. Weber, and James E. Anderson. The statement contained in my written answer that I have seen Secretary Sherman write, and know his handwriting, is based on these occurrences that I have related. Without concluding the examination of the witness the Committee went into executive session, and afterward adjourned until Wednesday.

The witness Weber will be further symmend to-morrow by the Committee on some of the main points of his testimony, and the Committee will adjourn until the 11th Inst., as it is not desirable to keep Weber walting in this city. Meanwhile, it was the understanding to-day that his examination should be completed in New Orleans. It is reported to-night that, after a short session next week, the Committee will probably adjourn till September.

JOHN DEVONSHIRE'S TESTIMONY.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 2.—John Devonshire, Clerk of the United States District Court, was sworn. The witness produced three sealed envelopes, said to contain copies of the certificates of Electors, etc., which are signed in

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

forwarded by mail, and the other by messenger to the President of the Senate. Witness stated that the beavelopes had been kept in the easts since they were deposited, and had not been withdrawn, though application for the withdrawal of the first set, fled by the Republicans, had been made to Judge Billings. Witness was present, but there were so many persons in the office at the time he could not say who made the application for the withdrawal, but heard the Judge refuse to allow their withdrawal. After examining the envelopes, the Committee required witness to open them. They contained, first, the first set of papers sent to Washington by the Republicans in place of the first, which were found defective in this, that the certificates were for President and Vice-President together, instead of for each. It is claimed by Democrats that the signatures to the last set of the returns by the Republicans are not genuine. The Committee took charge of the documents.

W. A. STRONG.

Secretary of State, was sworn. By order of date later than ten days after the election.

After getting through with documents, Strong stated that the protests of lackard and Kellogg, on which a large number of votes were thrown out by the Returning Board, could not be found.

Cross-examined by Mr. Repd—Witness only knew from hearsay that there had been protests by Packard and Kellogg. Many of the protests produced by the Secretary of State purport to be copies of the originals.

Commissioner Wolfey has been summoned and will appear to nurrow, the object of the Committee being to trace up the original papers. date later than ten days after the election

Committee being to trace up the original papers.

JUDOR W. L. LYON, of East Feliciana, testified regarding his efforts to scenre the return of Anderson in October, 1878, to complete the registration in the parish. Had several interviews with Kellogg, who promised to sena Anderson beek, and with Anderson, who promised to return and complete the registration. Anderson etturned to the parish three or four days before the election, but not in time to complete the registration. Consequently there were some 400 Conservative voters in the parish who had not voted. Talked with Anderson atter he returned. He only got away from New Orleans by the fild of Col. Patton. He took the boat at Carrolton. Jeuks had been shadowing him to prevent him leaving.

Cross-examined by Mr. Reed—Witness and he would not believe any statement made by Anderson unless corroborated.

JUDGE CHABLES M'VEA, of East Feliciana, testified that, after Judge Lyons returned to the parish, and the failure of Anderson to return as promised, he came to New Orleans to see Gov. Keltogg. Related several interviews with the Governor and Anderson without other result than promises that. Anderson without other result than promises that. Anderson would return and complete the registration.

Cross-examination by Mr. Reed—In 1878 the

OUR CUSTOM-HOUSE.

THE CHARGES OF PHAUD.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Washington, D. C., July 2.—The question whether the frauds practiced in the construction of the Chicago Custom-House Building are indictable, and whether the parties should be punished, has been remitted to District-Attorney Bangs by the Secretary of the Treasury for decision. This came about in this way: In the indorsement of Secretary Sherman to the opinion of Judge French on the report of the William Henry smith and Thomson Commission, the attention of the Attorney-General was called to the subject, and it was directed that a copy of Sherman's and Judge French's letters, and of the evidence, should be transmitted to the Attorney-General. The latter did not desire to take any responsibility in the matter, and found that the law made it necessary for

SATY FOR
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY HIMSELP to decide what steps should be taken. The Attorney-General, accordingly, has referred the papers to the Treasury Department. He had been requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to give an opinion whether the evidence sustained the chargos, and also whether the parties charged with fraud were indictable. The Attorney-General replies that he is not called upon to determine the value of ex-parte testimony, and that the United States laws with respect to fraud are sufficiently explicit. He suggested that the case be referred to the District Attorney at Chicago for examination and for action, if action should be deemed advisable. Secretary Sherman accordingly sent the papers to Judgo Bangs, simply calling his attention to the charges of fraud, and without any instructions whatever. The responsibility is, therefore,

LEFT EMPIRELY WITH JUDGE BANGS.

If the latter decides that the evidence warrants any prosecution, he will be compelled to commence proceedings anew before the Grand Jury, as the evidence taken by the Smith Commission could not be used before that body.

Architect Van Osdel is here to-day on business, as he says, in connection with obtaining a patent for a fly-trap. If his fly-trap has any reference to the Chicago Custom-house Building he will find that the work is aiready done, and that the entire responsibility is imposed upon Judge Bangs. It will be, therefore, needless for any attorneys for the incriminated porsons to come here to use any pretended influence with the Treasury Department, as the case has already passed beyond the jurisdiction of the Treasury.

NOTES AND NEWS.

EX-DOORKEEPER POLK.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—Ex-Doorke Washington, D. C., July 2.—Ex-Dorkeeper Polk publishes a card in which he reviews the circumstances mader which he was removed. He charges Carter Harrison's Committee with opposition, and tries to get even in many ways. Following is the concluding paragraph of a iong statement:

Clarkson N. Potter opposed we and prejudiced me by making out a case against me for ust consenting to violate the law by placing an improper man on the soldiers' roll for him. A brother Civi-Servica reformer, your Chairman, Carter Harrison.

me by making outside the law by placing an improper man on the soldiers roll for him. A brother CivilService reformer, you. Chairman, Carter Harrison, knew at the time I was being tried that the Assistant-Segeant-at-Arms waiting on your Committee had, after the resolution to investigate me had been referred to his Committee, arged-ma to appoint him to a place is the price of Harrison's influence and support. Falling to corrapt me, he approached my assistant, Col. Donovan, and, failing in that quarter, he resorted to threats. I say Mr. Harrison knew these facts, and still retained the man as an officer to the Committee.

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.

The last Democrat caught by the method of investigation of the Glover Committee is Glover caught Gen. Banning for drawing double pay for the same amount in the field, that others were in the same situation. Now, it appears that Glover himself was one of them. The records of the Pay Department show that Glover, as a Colonel of cavairy, drew pay twice for the mouth of May, 1868. This, however, has thus far escaped the eagle eye of Prof. Wilcox, Glover's noted expert, who has just been paid out of the appropriation for oil and fuel.

THE HIGHT-BOUR LAW.

overment workmen the law should be so metrued.

To the Editor of The Tribane.

Washington, D. C., July 2.—Representative any Young has addressed a letter to Secretary terman, calting his attention to certain alleged regularities in reference to the letting out of e contract for building the Custom-House, at Office, etc., at Memphis, in which he claims at the contract has been let, without advergement, to a citizen of St. Louis, when there a number of others in Tennessee who are mious to compete on bids to furnish the marifrom the quarries of that State, and as a act of Congress requires that the building all be constructed of Tennessee marble, he ists that the present contract shall be antied, and the biddings be reopened, so that owners of Tennessee quarries may have an portunity to take the contracts.

The DEPARTMENTS.

opportunity to take the contracts.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

By direction of the President the various Executive Departments will be closed to-morrow an hour earlier than usual, and remain closed until the 5th of July.

THE 4 PER CENTS.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day were \$161,000.

CRIME.

MURDER WILL OUT.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 2.—New develo ments of the most startling nature were made in the Eugene Naylor murder case last night and this morning. Naylor, a youth about 19 years old, was found dead near Grandville, in this county, where he had lived, in the spring of 1878. He evidently had been murdered, and, as he disappeared about the middle of January, that was the time the crime was supposed to have been committed. That spring several persons suspected of the murder were arrested and examined in the minor courts. Trials in the Circut Court followed, but they all resulted practically in verdicts of not proven. About that time Peter Schilling disappeared, and he was strongly suspected of the crime. Several hundred dollars were expended in searching for him, but without avail. Last winter he was nd in an interior town in Central Ohio and brought here. Since then he has been kept in ail, and the preliminary examination has been n progress in a Justice Court. Sheriff Peck and his force prosecuting Ballard and others have been investigating the case very have been aided quietly by W. 18. Gunn, Esq., the gentleman who captured the notorious Munnell. He is a gentleman of wealth who has developed considerable talent as an amateur detective. Their investigation resulted in the discovery of the whereabouts of a ing man who now swears positively, and in truth of his statement, that he saw the murder committee and the body carried away. He had truth of his statement, that he saw the murder committed and the body carried away. He had been in a backwoods town in Genesee County, this State, but arrived here last night. His statements were made to a Magistrate late at night. Warrants for seven men whom he implicated were issued at midnight, and officers were sent at once to arrest them. Five of them—Peter Schilling, George Atheart, William Newhall, Thomas McDonald, and Michael McDonald—have been arrested already, and the others probably will be captured in a few hours. This young man, whose name is George P. Coon, swears that the murder was committed to put Naylor out of the way, because he knew too much about catflestealing which the accused are alleged to have been engaged in. Coon was intimate with the family of one of the accused, and hence kept quiet, as men will when there's a woman mixed up in a case. The prosecution have perfect faith in the truth of his testimony, and assert that they have other quite as strong testimony now to corroborate it. The murder has been a mystery,—one of the deepest ever known in the country,—and caused quite a sensation for more than three years. The whole community rejoices over the probability that justice will be done at last.

THE COACH FROM DEADWOOD. HAT CREEK, Wy., July 2.—A coach from Desawood was attacked last night by road agents at Whoop-up, sixty-tive miles south of Denowood. The coach contained E. S. Smith and J. S. Smith, of New York, A. Liberman, and il. Liberman, of Chicago, and Daniel Finn The Journal de St. Petersburg scouts as aband Mrs. Boughton, of Cheyenne. Only two road agents came in view, and, after placing the passengers in line and robbing four of them of various amounts of money, together with two gold watches, they advanced to Finn, who drew his revolver, shooting one robber in the region of the groin. The robber fell on his knees, raffied, and as Finn was about to shoot again he (Finu) was shot by an accomplice of the rob-bers who laid in ambush. The ball entered at the left side of the nose, and, passing through the mouth, came out in front of the right ear, inflicting a painful but not a serious wound. The robbers then retreated, firing several shots, wounding E. S. Smith in the leg below the knee, and A. Liberman in the thigh—both flesh wounds. Mrs. Boughton was not molested. The conch arrived here at 7this evening with all the passengets. The wounded were made con-fortable, and are now en route to Cheyenne. About eight highwaymen are supposed to have participated in the affair. William Ward, Divisent, together with some reliabl

A TELL-TALE CORPSE. St. Louis, July 2.—A box containing a corpse was received here last night, addressed to Mrs. Cares, who lives near the Four-Mile House on the Olive street road. This morning Mrs.

Carey presented a burial certificate, which
accompanied the corpse, to Coromer Auler for his inspection. The certificate was not exactly in proper form, and the Coroner having his suspicions aroused that something was wrong, refused to issue a burial permit to the lady. He then telegraphed to Higbee, Kandolph County, the point where the corpse was shipped, and this evening received information that the remains were those of Michael Carey, who had been brutally assaulted at a bail near Higbee, last Saturday night, by William Torsey, from the effects of which he died soon after. The body was then shipped to his mother in this city, under an informal certificate, with a view to conceal the crime which had been committed, and, but for the carefulness of Coroner Auler, nothing might ever have been known of it.

COLLECTORS ARRESTED

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OMATA, Neb., July 2.—Internal Revenue Collector Newman and his Deputy, Roberts, were arrested to day on complaint of District-Attorney Neville for alleged irregularities, for which their official affairs have been investi-gated by the Government authorities. They gave bonds for their appearance. A. Bartlett, a former Deputy under Collector Newman, who is also implicated, has gone East.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2 .- Charles A. Morrill ormerly Special Agent of the Treasury Depart ment, and more recently Captain of Night In-spector of Customs, which office he resigned a week or two ago, was arrested to-day by the United States authorities on an indictment found against him by the United States Grand Jury, clarging him with complicity in smug-ging opium, silks, and other goods into this port.

GOT AWAY WITH \$12,000.
PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—This afternoon two
men entered the office of Grant & Aulls,
prokers, and while one drew the attention of

the clerk to the quotations of stocks the other seized a package containing twelve \$1,000 bonds, numbering from 633,396 to 683,407, inclusive, United States 4½5, new issue, and made off. The robbery was not discovered till both had

DOOMED.

Columbus, O., July 2.—it is believed that the Governor will not interfere in the case of A. H. Burkalow, who is sentenced to be hanged

A \$10,000 THIEF.
STON, Mass., July 2.—Charles E. Lord, late
the remnior of Morse Bros., grocers, has been
sted for stealing \$10,000.

FOREIGN.

The Reorganization of European Turkey Nearly Completed.

Servia Entirely Satisfied with the Action of the Congress.

The Turkish Plenipotentiaries, Greatly Disgusted, Ask to Be Recalled.

Russia and Turkey Will Privately Settle the Indemnity Question.

Opening Ceremonies of the Pan-Anglican Synod in London.

Weekly Review of the English and Continental Grain Trade.

MEHEMET ALI.

THE TURKISH PLENIPOTENTIARY DISGUSTED Berlin, July 2.—Mehemet Ali, in conversa-tion this morning, said he had telegraphed his Government recommending that he and his colleague be directed to make a protest against the dismemberment of Turkey, and withdraw from the Congress. He said he was treated curtly, and harshly spoken to by the President of the Congress for endeavoring to maintain the rights of Turkey; that

A SECRET UNDERSTANDING vidently existed between Austria, England, Germany, and France respecting the work to be accomplished by the Commissions to be ap-pointed by the Congress, and these would each provide for some further spoliation of the Empire. The protest against the surrender of Bosnia and Herzegovina had been

ALMOST CONTEMPTUOUSLY DISREGARDED. The demands of Greece were to be granted, he believed, to an extent which would amaze any one. The Greek representative had asked for the cession of Epirus and the shore of the the cession of Crete and Rhodes. He had laid before the Congress a memorial representing THAT EVEN CONSTANTINOPLE

should become Greek, and an ethnographical table showing that the Greek, Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin populations outnumbered all other inhabitants of Turkey. "Even Persia," continued Mehemet Ali, "is to have a slice of the Empire, and the Commissions will give

SOME FURTHER COMPENSATION in the East as a set-off to Austria's gift of Turkey could not have a hope of successful re sistance, he replied that she was the only Power in Europe to-day that was really not afraid to go to war. He expects to receive the reply of the Porte to his dispatch to-night."

THE BERLIN CONGRESS. BERLIN, July 2.—It is believed Congress will

have completed the discussion of the principal questions to be decided by it by the end of this week. It will only have next week to formally Second Plenipotentiaries presided over by Prince Hohenlohe, which commenced a series of preliminary deliberations on Saturday last. It has been decided that Servia shall retain Nisch, but not Novibazar, the Kopavnik defile forming the western frontier of the new territory. The Servian delegates declare themselves satisfied. The Montenegrins are dissatisfied, especially at obtaining nothing on the south. Antivari is to be declared a neutral port, but open to

surd the supposition that the Congress will permit Turkey to oppose its decisions.

OTHER IMPORTANT QUESTIONS. Berlin, July 2 .- The questions of the navigaion of the Danube and war indemnity were discussed in the Congress to-day. It seems that the latter is not definitely settled, and there is some doubt concerning the former. which, however, is at least on point of settlement on the basis of the existing regulations amely, that the navigation shall be politically nimpeded, and shall be controlled by a mixed scientific commission. It is said Austria has proposed that the neutral boundary be carried much further up the stream than at present, and all the fortifications on the banks be razed. The discussion on these propositions was post-

ON THE INDEMNITY QUESTION, England, France, and Italy refused to recognize priority for Russia's pecuniary claim. Russia disclaimed an intention of claiming priority or xacting territory instead of money.

LONDON, July 2 .- A Berlin correspondent say he Congress, in view of Turkey's absolute inability to pay the indemnity, declined to take any action, and left the matter for private settlement between Turkey and Russia.

The Daily Telegraph confirms the foregoing, ind says Prince Bismarck warned Russia against exacting territory instead of a money indemni-ty, the amount of which, however, he declared matter for settlement between Russia and Turkey.

Another correspondent states that the indemnity question, which was adjourned, will robably be referred to a commission. The Plenipotentiaries clearly recognize the impor nce of the question, and will not allow it to be settled separately. The discussion will be resumed at another sitting.

TO-DAY There will be no sitting of the Congress today. It is possible that on Monday the last real sitting will be held, and that the treaty may be

signed Tuesday or Wednesday.

Roumania asks for the harbor of Kavarna, on the Black Sea, as an additional price for acquiescence in the cession of Bessarabla. The Con gress probably will not object if Russia does

TURKISH SCHEME. LONDON, July 2.-Dispatches from Constantiople speak of a warlike movement appearing among the Mussulman population, but certain ly not against Austria. Dreaming only of re-eovering the provinces invaded by Russia, the fanatical portion of the Turks would readily yield Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria on ndition that that Power at the same time should occupy Servia and Montenegro so as to leave the hands of the Porte free to wrestle with its chief antagonist.

THE SERVIAN COMMISSION. BEBLIN, July 2.—A meeting of the Servian Commission appointed by the Congress was held yesterday. Prince Hohenlohe presided. The Commission confirmed the independen of Servia, and also guaranteed her an addition to her territory of 192 square miles and 183,000

THE TURKISH PROVINCES. BERLIN, July 2.-With yesterday's session of the Congress the problems presented by the re-organization of Turkey in Europe have been solved, with the difficult exception of the bor-der provinces of Greece. One scheme of settleent proposed is to offer to Greece some rights of supervision and control over West Roumelia, that is, Thessaly Mace donia, and Epirus, as Austria will be rusted with the government in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and positively in Northern Al-bania. By thus extending the influence of the neighboring States over the adjacent provin-

ces, Congress might remove the cause of future CYPRESS. LONDON, July 2.—A dispatch from St. Peters-

burg says the Russian papers assert that nego tiations are proceeding for the cession of Cy press to England, with the approval of Russia

EASTERN NOTES.

ATHENS, July 2.—The Greek Ministry has re signed, in consequence of the objection by the Premier to some promotions made by the Minis-ter of War. King George has not yet accepted

the resignations.

London, July 8-5 a. m. - A correspondent at Athens says the King has refused to accept th resignations of the Ministers.

DENIAL ROMB, July 2.—The Ministerial organ, Diritto emphatically denies that Italy intends to seek compensation in Albania for the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. THE BRITISH CHANNEL PLEET.

LONDON, July 3.-The British Chann squadron has left Suda Bay, Island of Crete, vith sealed orders. AUSTRIA AND BOSNIA.

A Vienna correspondent states that the Council yesterday decided to place three additional divisions on a war footing and call out the Croatian reserve in consequence of the machinations of the local Bosnian authorities against occupation by the Austrians. The occupation, however, will not be immediate. It is hoped the Porte may become more conciliatory, and all opposi-tion will thus be obviated.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD. London, July 2.-The Pan-Anglican Synod ommenced this morning by a celebration of the Holy Communion in the chapel of Lambeth Palace, which is small but handsome, and was well filled with prelates and such of the public as were admitted. The Synod was then opened by Dr. Tait, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, having convened the Synod, will preside over it. Taking the Chair, his Grace said: Although the Synod could not assume to exercise any legislative authority, or to define a dogma, or to prescribe a rule, or even to denounce error, its assembling might not be without the most wholesome results for the Anglean Church throughout the world. It was to begin with the striking of the spiritual and invisible unity of the Anglean churches; corporate unity they did not possess nor was it. unity of the Angican churches; corporate unity they did not possess, nor was it perhaps desirable to seek for it, but spiritual union they enjoyed, and it could be promoted by such meetings as these. He proceeded to say that the present state of the Synod laid a new responsibility upon the Church. The condition of society was in some respects alarming. The most subversive ideas were promulgated and had their advocates in the influential organs of public opinion. The rights of property and the sacred institutions of marriage were assailed and rannant infidelity was preached by peers

ion. The rights of property and the sacred institutions of marriage were assalled and rampant infidelity was preached by peers as well as by philosophers. The Church should buckle on her armor and prepare for the combat against these foes, and as one of the best aids in this conflict, prelates should seek to be in unity with each other in bonds of the spirit. His Grace paid a special compliment to the American Bishops who had come to attend the Synod, and to those who had journeyed still further, from the colonies, for that purpose.

London, July 2.—The Pan-Anglican Synod assembled to-day at Lambeth Palace. Ninety Bishops were present at the first meeting. Communion was partaken of in the Lambeth Palace Chapel. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided over the Conference. He urged that the question of Insintaining the faith against infidelity be the principal subject of thought of the delegates.

A debate on the best mode of maintaining a union among the various Anglican churches tallowed. The Bishop of Pittinger, and Louisitellows.

union among the various Anglican churches followed. The Bishoo of Pittsourg and Louist-ana and several English and colonial Bishops spoke. The matter was finally referred to a

FOREIGN GRAIN-TRADE. THE ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL MARKETS.
LONDON, July 2.—The Mark Lane Express ays there is a decided change for the better i the appearance of the growing wheat, which is seem to promise large crops, but in many fields the ears are small. With the exception of barley and oats, appearances at present point as quantity is concerned, while the quality is likely to be mediocre. The insignificant supplies of English wheat at Mark Lane and provincial markets indicate a rapid depletion of stocks in farmers' ands and that little or nothing will be left over at harvest time. The imports of foreign wheat into London leave been given producing of large but and arm burned off, and the body burned to a risp. have been more moderate of late, out the supplies go into granary rather than con-sumption. Small lots of white wheat have been taken off the sainds for Continental account, principally for Beigium and the North of France, where the crops are ursatisfactory and prices several shillings higher than in London, but no further sales of cargoes off coast have taken place.

place.

Maize h as not undergone much change on the spot, but new mixed American to arrive was offered at 22s 6d per quarter ex-ship,—a price intherto unknown for this article. With liberal arrivals at ports of call, the floating cargo trade for wheat is dull, and prices declined fully a shilling per quarter. Maize and parley receded fully sixpence per quarter.

MISCELLANEOUS. RIOTING AT MARSHILLES.

Paris, July 2.—Sight rioting has been goin at Marsellles for some days past in couse quence of the recent attempt of the Ultramo tanes to get up a political demonstration by orating the statue of a former Bishop. night a mob invaded the offices of the Legiti-mate newspapers, and endeavored to overthrow the statue. The police dispersed the mob and

the statue. The bonce dispersed the mob and arrested 12b persons.

AFRICAN COAST SURVEY.

LONDON, July 2.—A dispatch from Malta says the United States steamer Gettysburg has reached Benghasy, a seaport town of Barca, to Northern Africa, attacted to the Child. Northern Africa, situated in the Gulf of Sid 425 miles northeast of Tripoli, on the 15th. Since her arrival 700 soundings were taken and several important discoveries made, which are chiefly in the nature of dangers to navigation the Gulf of Sidera. All on board are well.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Washington, D. C., July 3-1 a. m .- Indications-For the Tennesse and Ohio Valley and Lower Lake region, rising barometer, north and east winds, cooler, partly cloudy weather. For the Upper Lakes, Upper Mississippi a lower Missouri Valleys, rising, followed by barometer, northeast, veering to so east winds, higher temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather, possibly preceded by occasional rains in the Upper Lake region. LOCAL OBSERTATIONS.

			Caronoo, pury 2.				
Time.	Bar. 7	hr Hu	. Wind.	Vel. Rn.	Weather		
6:53 a.m.		31 77			Clear		
11:18 a.m.			N. B		Clear.		
2:00 p.m.				13	Clear.		
3:53 p. m.		18 72			Clear.		
9:00 p. m.		83			Cloudy.		
10:18 p. m.	30.0481 6	18 63	N. E	7	Cloudy.		
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	30.02		N. E., fres	sh (llear.		
Daremport Milwaukee				Be			
Alborra	190 10		N., fresh.	1	BIT.		

OCEAN STEAMSFIP NEWS. LONDON, July 2.—Steamship Manitoban, from Montreal, and Bohemian, from Boston, have

FATHER POINT, July 2.—Passed in, New York, July 2.—Arrived, steamship Ethiopia and California, from Glasgow; Java, from Antwerp; Frisia, from Hamburg; Scythia, from Liverpool; Australia, from London; State of Virginia, from Glasgow.

THE FINANCIAL OUESTION

ADRIAN, Mich., July 2.—Thomas M. Nichol representing the Honest Money League of Detroit, is addressing a fine audience at the Opera-House this evening. The list of Vice-Presidents comprises all the leading business-men of both parties. Mr. Nichol is making an able refuta-tion of the financial theories advanced here by CASUALTIES.

A Valuable Steamboat and Cargo Burned Yesterday at Memphis, Tenn.

The Fire Extends to the Elevator, Which Is Also Destroyed.

wo Persons Known to Have Perished in the Flames.

The Total Property Loss Estimat at \$250,000.

Fearful Nitro-Glycerine Explosion Record of Miscellaneous Mishaps.

STEAMER BURNED. this morning fire broke out near the bofler head of the Anchor Line steamer Capital City, from Vicksburg for St. Louis, while lying at an elyator here, and in a few minutes the whole boat was wrapped in flames, the officers, crew, and passengers barely, escaping with their lives, leaving their clothing and everything behind. A strong westerly gale was blowing at the time, and b fort the fire-engines and the tugs could read the scene the elevator was on fire, and the gale drove the flames through the building, where was stored a thousand barrels of oil, bagging, and other inflammable articles, which caused such terrific heat as to speedily drive back the firemen, but not until one named Conners bad been dangerously ourned. As soon as the fire was discovere Capt. Crane ordered the boat to be cut loose, in order to save the elevator, but the gale held the boat hard against it until pulled off by a tug, when the boat floated down a hundred yards among some trading and wood boats, and burned to the boiler deck, after setting those

The elevator soon burned to the water's edge, and, together with a large amount of valuable merchandise, is a total loss. Despite the heavy rain which was falling at the time, the bluff and levees were lined with people to witness the awful conflagration, which lit up the whol city front. There are numerous conjectures a to the number of lives lost, but up to this writing only one body had been found, which lies on the deck of the Capitol City, only the trunk being left, and thus far it has not been identified. On passenger was severely injured in trying to save his baggage. Capt. Crane thinks the fire wa the work of an incendiary.

The total loss will exceed \$200,000, the greate

portion of which falls on the Auchor Line Com pany of St. Louis. As the books and papers of the elevator are lost it is impossible to obtain eliable list of either losses or insurance. Later-The body found on the Capitol Cit

this morning has been identified as that of Thomas Ewing, of Colfax, Ind., by his age wife. He was 78 years of age, and was returning home from the South. Capt. Crane put Ewing wife on the elevator when the fire was disco ered, and told him to follow, but be turned bac to save something left behind and was lost. Mr. Robinson, of Longwood, Miss., was severely, but not dangerously, burned. All the crew are safe, and the only passenger known to e lost is Ma Ewing. The boat was crowde with passengers when she arrived here, but the majority of them had gone ashore.

Cant. Crane thinks the boat and elevator wen set on fire at the same time, as he had exam ned the boat half an hour before the fire wa discovered and found all right, and the watchunscovered and found all right, and the watch-man, five minutes before the fire broke out, had passed the soot and noticed nothing wrong. The Anchor Line carried its own risks off in the elevator was insured for \$4,500 each in the linerial, of London, and People's, of Memphis, and \$2,000 in the Home, of New York.

Some twenty bags of Government mail wer lestroyed, and the remainder more or less dam The boat had twenty-six bales of cotton, and

200 sacks of cotton-seed, and a list of miscel laneous freight for St. Louis, all of which wa There were in the elevator 2,000 pieces of had There were in the elevator 2,000 pieces of bag-ging, 1,000 barrels of oil, 1,000 barrels of meal, 400 barrels of flour, 200 bules of hay, and a large amount of miscellaneous freight, little of which was covered by insurance. It is estimated that the total loss by the fire will reach a quarter of a milton dollars.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Epecial Dispatch to The Tribuie.

Madison, Wis., July 2.—A young man by the name of K. A. Leidal was run over by the train between here and Middletown last evening Papers, etc., were found in his posses sion whereby his identity was proved His friends live at Clinton Junction, an have been heard from, and are expected on the first train. The train seemed to have passed over his head, smashing it almost beyond recog-nition. Deceased was on his way to lowa; was well dressed, and money and a ticket were found in his pocket.

NITRO-GLYCERINE. PATERSON, N. J., July 2.—The Rand nitro-glycerine works at Preakness exploded to-day. There was no loss of life. Property was dam aged to the extent of \$5,000. The force of th explosion was so great as to break the window and shatter the ceflings of houses a mile distant, and trees of ten inches in diameter, and a

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 2.—A dam in the canal, near Antwerp, gave way, precipitating several men into the canal. All were rescue except Capt. W. H. Loring, who was drowned. PORTLAND, Me., July 2.—James S. Bedlow Superintent of the Western Union Telegrapi Company, was drowned at Pine Point, Scarbor while rescuing his daughter.

MINE ACCIDENT. Cairo, Ill., July 2.-On yesterday morning in the Brooks coal mine, near Casevville, Ky., large piece of slate caved in on Mr. Newcom and his 15-year-old son, nearly cutting the bo in two, killing him instantly, and injuring New comb so that recovery is doubtful.

WESTERN FLOODS. ATCHISON, Kau., July 2.—The Missouri River is higher than it has been during the past twelve years, and is doing great dumage along its banks. The St. Joe and Denver trains now run into this city, being unable to cross at St. Joe.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 2.—Henry Duncar a machinist in the Chicago & Alton shops at Bloomington, living on the northern edge of the city, committed suicide to-day at his home by firing a load from a shotgun into his throat, which lodged in his brain, producing instant death. He was married, and leaves a wife and two children in moderate circumstances. He had been deranged for some time on the hobby of inventing a machine to control the weather, and by which to produce rainy or fair days at pleasure. His suicide was a most cool and deliberate affair. He fired the gun by taking off his slipper and pressing his great toe sgainst the trigger.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Quincy, Ill., July 2.—The bank failure of H. A. Geise, which occurred in this city yesterday, is heavier than was at first supposed. As nea as can be estimated, the liabilities are \$187,000 including \$72,000 due the County and Town Collector, \$70,000 savings deposits, \$25,000 com mercial, and \$20,000 in certificates and checks The suspension was caused by the withdrawal of the tax deposits, of which the bank held \$171,000, on the 11th of June. The City Treasurer is amply secured for the \$72,000 held by

the bank at the time it suspended. Mr. Geise has made an assignment to Mr. Rieker, banker, who says that every dollar of its liabilities will be paid. Mr. Geise is one of the wealthiest citizens of Quincy.

Fall River, July 2.—The Fall River Print Works has suspended. Liabilities about \$150,000. The assessed valuation of the property last year was \$205,000. The concern has something over \$100,000 in notes out, some of which thing over \$100,000 in notes out, some the banks declined to renew, and so

been protested:

New York, July 2.—Vanderhoof & Beatty, 690 Broadway, one of the oldest and largest houses in the straw-goods trade, are reported suspended, and Vanderhoof has filed a petition in bankruptcy for himself and against his partner. The liabilities amount to \$250,000, unsecured, and are nearly all due in New York. The sasets consist of a large amount of straw groots. assets consist of a large amount of straw goods, which cannot be realized upon at present, and are valued at \$150,000.

POLITICAL.

ILLINOIS Special Dispatch to The Tribune Morris, Ill., July 2.-The Representative Senatorial, and Congressional Conventions for this district were held at Morris to-day, for the nomination of candidates for Representatives Senator, and Congressman, on the part of the National Greenback Reform Labor party. It was evident from the first that the whole affair was managed by Old Line Democrats behind the scene, and that the party is but a tail to the Democratic kite. The Convention was composed almost entirely of those who have always affiliated with the Democratic party. Only very few who were Republicans (but p one who has been in any respect influential as a Republican for the last five years) were noticed in the Conventhe last five years) were noticed in the Convention. The following candidates were nominated: For State Senator, Lott Scofield, of Kendall; for Representative, Amos Clover, of Grundy; for Congressman, Alexander Campbell, of LaSalle. The resolutions adopted were the same as those at the Springfield Convention, excepting an additional resolution to make the Illinois River correspondingly; and that the Whole expense be paid out of the public funds. After the nomination of Alex Campbell, it was stated that a letter had been intrusted by Mr. Campbell to one of the members, and it might be read. It was handed to the Secretary, who started to read it, but, after glancing his eye over it, delayed, and, when called upon again to read it, declined to do so, saying it was not such a letter as ought to be read to that Convention. The Hon. Fawcett Plumb, of Streator, appologized Hon. Fawcett Plumb, of Streator, appologized for the letter being withdrawn and not read, and stated that he had read it, and that the suband stated that he had read it and that the substance of it was that Mr. Campbell was poor, and was not in good health, and was not in harmony in all respects with the party; that the ground he held eight years ago he had abandoned. The speaker went on to state that Mr. Campbell's opinions would not agree with all those in the Convention, but that that should make no difference; they still should go for him; that his shadow in Washington was worth more than the personal presence of any Democrat or Republican living; that the members of the National party should pay all the expenses of the canvass. A resolution was offered by a member from Will declaring that the National party was opposed to all lawlessness. Mr. John Armstrong, of LaSalle, opposed the resolution, because, as he said, he could not see any use in putting, themselves upon the record as denying because, as he said, he could not see any use in putting themselves upon the record as denying something of which they were not guilty, and illustrated it by stating that, if he should stand up and say he had not stolen a neighbor's sheep, some would very likely think he had, and, as the National party were not guilty of lawlessness, he thought it better to say nothing about it. But the resolution was carried. The Convention was without enthusiasm, and evidently had no expectation of succeeding, except as they might nominate the same candidates as should be adopted by the Democratic party.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 2.—The Republican Congressional Convention of this (the Fourteenth) Congressional District, also the Legislative Convention of the Thirtieth Senatorial District, met in this city. The Hon. J. G. Cannon was renominated without opposition for Congress. Col. George Scroggs and James Core, of this county, were nominated for the Legislature. Mr. Cannon made a speech of an hour's duration. This evening a grand raily was held. Two bands were present, and the hall was filled. Col. Scroggs made a red-bot Republican speech of about an hour's length, which was cheered again and again. Dr. Core, M. W. Mathews. W. R. Jewett, of the Danville News, and Mr. Carman ail made short addresses. The campaign in this district was very enthusiastically inaugurated, and Cannon's majority will be at least 8,000. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CANADA.

The Bank of Montreal-The Picnic Expec ed on the 12th of July in Montreal-Con solution Races at Brockville-Murder-

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. MONTREAL, July 2 .- Judge Johnson has given ndgment in the important case of William odes, of Quebec, against the Hon. Henry Starnes, Messrs. Judah H. Hogan, J. O'Brien. and M. Cuvillier, Directors of the defunct Me opolitan Bank. The plaintiff sued to recover osses by alleged irregularities in the conduct of the bank on the part of defendants. The judgment was of great length and very exhaustive and dismissed the case without costs on the ground, in general terms, that the collusion and misrepresentations alleged were not proved.

Ald. Mercer presented the Mayor with a requisition to-day signed by a number of influ citizens, requesting that proper steps be taken to preserve the peace of the city on the 12th inst. It was arranged to hold a meeting of doubt, the necessary authority will be given for calling out the military. The Orangemen of Lacente have decided to come to Montreal in a body to celebrate the 12th. Extensive arrange ments are being made at St. Albans, Vt., for the reception of the Montreal Sixth Fusileers, who are to be present at the Fourth of July celebration. Six companies of American troops

will receive them at the station. The corps will be quartered at the leading hotels. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. BROCKVILLE, July 2.-The consolation rac to-day for the oarsmen defeated yesterday was witnessed by a crowd almost as large as that present at yesterday's races. James H. Riley, J. A. Ten Eyck, Wifliam McKen, and A. Elliott J. A. Ten Eyek, William Alexen, declined to started. Luther, not being well, declined to row. Rilev came in first, McKen second, and Ten Eyek third. Elliott fell out of the race before reaching the turning stake. Hanlan and fore reaching the turning stake. Hanlan and all the oarsmen that rowed in the race yesterday row in a regatta at Cape Vincent on the Fourth of July. It was announced by Hanlan's principal backer that a verbal understanding exists that Hanlan shall meet Courtney in Occasion.

principal backer that a verbal inderstanding exists that Hanlan shall meet Courtney in October.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INGERSOLL, July 2.—At an early hour this morning a neero barber named Neil entered McMurray's Hotel and asked for a drink. On being refused, he drew a dirk-knife and stabbed Mr. McMurray in a frightful manner. He also cut and hacked Constable Capton and the hostier, who attempted to arrest him. The town bells were rung to arouse the citizens to assist in capturing Neil, but he escaped.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

St. Cathersines, July 2.—For some days parties have been engaged boring a well for Mr. Biain on Four-Mile Creek, near the city. After reaching a depth of eighty feet, and when the pumps had been removed, a rumbiling noise was heard proceeding from the well, accompanied by very great agitation of the water. The noise increased until it could be heard for a distance of helf a mile, the sound proceeding from the bowels of the earth. There is as yet no abatement of the sounds or agitation. Mr. Biain's aon held a lighted match to the mouth of the well, when an explosion took place, and the young man was severely burned about the upper part of his body, face, and arms. The flame leaped high, lighting the country around like a burning volcano. The phenomenon has created most extraordinary excitement in the neighborhood.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Picton. Out., July 2.—A valuable horse, owned by William Dunbar, who lives near this place, was mained in a brutal manner by a man named Bug. The horse had two inches of his tongue cut off, his throat cut, and several large gashes made on different parts of the body. Bigg has a monomania for seeing blood and witnessing the sufferings of his victims. Several years ago he was sent to the Penitentiary for life forfrommitting a number of similar offenses, but was released for good conduct, and had just returned home.

Ortaw. July 2.—The Commissioner of Cus-

returned home.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, July 2.—The Commissioner of Customs' statement shows the value of goods entered for consumption during the month of May to have been \$7,714,247: duta collected.

\$1,059,522; value of goods exported for the same period, \$6,250,612. copy of the treaty between Great Britals France for the mutual surrender of fugitive single is published in the Official Gazette.

riminals is published in the Official Gazette.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

TORONTO, July 2.—A farmer living near the city exhibited at the Corn Exchange a specimen of wheat covered with what experts declared to be midge. Several fields in the same locality

are also infested.

An advertisement appears in the morning papers here, that the Orangemen of Montreal have finally decided to celebrate the 12th by walking to church in a body; and an invitation is heartily extended to all Orangemen, Protestants, and lovers of civil and religious finerty, in the Dominion, to join them on that occasion. Particulars are promised in a future advertisement.

ment.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Halifax, July 2.—Information from St. John, Newfoundland, is to the effect that capilishave struck in in full force, and the cod-fishery has made a satisfactory commencement. So far the news from various localities is decidedly favorable, and considerably more progress has been thade than at the same time last year. The last Liabrador fleet have taken their departure, the outfit for that region being on a very extensive scale. The Bank-fishery thus far is much more productive than last year. Great numextensive scale. The Bank-fishery thus far is much more productive than last year. Great numbers of American Bankers are arriving at St. John for supplies of balt and ice. The lobstercanning business is very brisk, and new factories are springing up on the shores of the great bays of St. Mary's, Placentia, and Fortune, and Cape Ray. Experiments are being made with the view of ascertaining the practicability of exporting the lobster alive to the Liverpool and London markets, in boxes filled with sea-water, which is renewed at intervals on the passage.

sea-water, which is read-passage.

London, Ont., July 2.—George Gessler, the absconding County Treasurer of Canton, O., was arrested at Hamilton and brought here last night on the charge of bringing stolen goods into the country.

IDEA "TEAMS."

The Old and Experienced Marksmen Hav ing Little "Shoots" Among Themselves.
Pur-in-Bay, O., July 2.—The Superintende ent's section of the Ohio Teachers' Association met to-day, with the largest attendance on record. The inaugural address by President Walker, of Lima, ably discussed the High-School question. The paper of Dr. Hancock, of Dayton, concerning studies below the High School, provoked strong dissent by Mr. Furness, of the High School of Cincinnati, who said that arithmetic and technical grammar were taking the time of other studies of more

said that arithmetic and technical grammar were taking the time of other studies of more importance; that science should be substituted; six months of study fitting a grown boy for business in arithmetic. Mr. Hancock's positions were sustained by Prof. Tanpan and others, who asserted that we have now very nearly the right course of study.

In the afternoon the subject, "The High-School Diploma, a Voucher for What?" was ably handled by Prof. C. R. Stuntz, of Cincinnati, who held that the High-School should tend to meet the demands of the times for technical studies, and that a diploma should mean thorough work and fluish in a fixed course. The discussion, which was led by Prof. Rowe, of Steubenville, showed that the teachers were willing to go before the people and taxpayers with the High-Schools as they are now, not lowering the flag au inch. The subject concerning a High-School course of study, by Prof. Avery, of Cleveland, finished the High-School funeral, and led to a very spirited speech by Prof. Cook, of Columbus. The prevailing sentiment of the speakers showed a railing sentiment of the speakers showed ingress to receive criticism, and as detered a disposition to resist unjust assaults.

BANDAJIL.

The Speaker Gives Voice to the Manhat Club's Wine. New York, July 2.-The reception give Speaker Randall by the Manhattan Club this evening was the occasion of a large and dis tinguished gathering of members and invited guests. Letters of apology from Gov. Robinson, the Hon. S. J. Then, and August Belmont were read. In response to a welcome by Mr. Vanderpool, Mr. Randall said, although of another State, he was not one of those jealous toward New York. On the contrary, he believed that as she succeeds so will the other States. Her power over the money of the country is almost supreme, and what her busi men should do is to stretcy out their hands to the West and South, and raise the country from its depressed condition. A pur pose to augment the wealth and increase the prosperity of the country is general. Such result produced, there will be an end to the efforts making in some quarters and encouraged in others, of antagonism between the East and West, and South. They should all work together as the limbs of our bodies do for the healthful action of the body itself. Men of enlarged minds wish an end to the animosities which have done somuch harm to our country in the past, and will again unless checked,—not in the same manner, perhaps, but to an equally injurious extent. The West and South look with some envy on the prosperity of the great Empire State and the States east of it. This should not be, Statesmen who deserve the confidence of the whole people must devise the means of harmonizing the growing interests of the West and South with those of the East. The Missispio States must find encouragement from the Atlantle States. He would not say a word on mere politics, but they would excuse him for saying that the opponents of the Democratic party have reduced their party pohey to a condition which rests its claim for the exercise of power on the most sublime fraud that has ever been properted in the civilized world. result produced, there will be an end most sublime fraud that has ever

THE INDIANS.

at Situation of the Grant Cou

Home Guards-The Hostiles Not Numer PORTLAND, July 2.-Gov. Chadwick has re PORTLAND, July 2.—Gov. Chadwick has received the following dispatch:

CANYON CITY, Ore., June 29.—Our secuting party is surrounded by Indians, and fighting on the South Fork of the John Day River. The Indians are pouring into the John Day Valley. The militia force is not sufficient to protest us, and see in the rear of the Indians. No troops are in our valley, We have but few arms and ammunition. Order state militia immediately to our assistance. Forward arms and ammunition with an escort to arm our citizdats, Raise them at Dailes if you can. Time is precious.

Captain Grant County Home Guards.

A gentleman who has just arrived here from the Warm-Spring Agency reports the Indians.

the Warm-Spring Agency reports the Indi very much dissatisfied there, and that some are talking of joining the hostiles.

WINNEMUCCA, July 2.—Chief Natchez and his ousin Jerry, interpreter, came in vesterday. They state the number of hostiles to not exceed thirty lodges of Bannocks, Eagle Eye's band of Weysars, and a party of Suakes, some of whom were determined to escape at the first opportunity. About 300 of the warriors are well armed, and some 200 others have poor gans and

ows and arrows. PRESIDENT HAVES AT HARRISBURG. HARRISBURG, Pa., July 2.—President Hayes, Sherman, Attorney-General Devens, and others arrived here this afternoon. The party were met at the depot by Gov. Hartranft and a num-

ber of citizens, and were driven immediately to An informal reception of the President and An informal reception of the President and Mrs. Hayes, Secretary Sherman, and Attorney-General Devens was held at the Governor's mansion between 8 and 10 o'clock this evening. About 9 o'clock a screnuade was tendered the distinguished visitors, and a large crowd gathered in front of the mansion. President Hayes was introduced by the Governor and spoke very briefly, referring particularly to the Centennial celebration of 1876, it having inspired the patriotism of the people, and proven beneficial to the country. By way of illustration he mentioned the fart of the harge increase in the exports over imports.

The President introduced Secretary Sherman, who also spoke very briefly. He touched lightly upon the finances, and predicted that gold, silver, and greenbacks will soon be equal in value.

value.
Attorney-General Devens merely thanked the
assemblage for the honor conferred, when the
pariors were sgain filled with callers until 10
o'clock. The party left for Wyoming at 11
o'clock to-night.

DESTROYING MACHINERY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
CINCINNATI, July 2.—The movement against the use of agricultural machinery is reaching such proportions in Ohio and Indiana as to seriously alarm farmers. Scores of reaping-ma-

chines notices were posted threaten other machines notices were posted threatening their destruction if their owners do not lay them aside and employ men to cut their grain. Many farmers are yielding and discarding their machines. Those who have traveled in the rural districts of Indiana during the past week say that a very large proportion of the best fields of wheas in that Stats are being cut by hand. The farmers have posted notices of warmer on their lands, and are taking means for the protection of their property at night. If the destruction of machines goes on, heroic measures will be adopted soon. In many localities the supply of labor is not equal to the demand.

AMUSEMENTS. THE NEW CHICAGO.

The opening of this pictty little theatre un-der the management of Mr. John R. Allen drew together a large assemblage of amuse-ment-seekers, and filled the auditorium to its utmost capacity. The catertain-ment consisted of a succession of acts or sketches by artists well known on th variety stage, who kept the audience in generation 8 o'clock till half-past 10, with once letting the curtain down. The totte piece was a little comedy sketch, "Giod to the Races," by Alf and Luiu Wynn The little lady was evidently suffer from hoarseness, and her performance witherefore to be considered with some indelense. After a vocal medicy by Miss Victor North, John Hart stepped to the front and with quite an ovation. In concert with North, John Hart stepped to the front and metwith quite an ovation. In concert with A. C. Moreland he did a laughable minstrel face, "The Motor Bellows," which kept the house in a roar. Two vocalists—Blanche Corelli and Miss Juliette Naught—competed for popular favor by singing French opera, hiss Naught carrying off the honors. The four little Allen sisters, in their picturesque spanish dances, were very generally admired, particularly the smallest of the quartette, who is a clever and graceful little dancer. The core canish dinices, were very generally admired, particularly the smallest of the quartette, who is a clever and graceful little dancer. The gymnatic feats of Clifton and Fox, the humors of Harry G. Richmond, and the harp sole and dince of Charles Diamond, served to entertain the audience till the appearance of Pat Rooney, who was received with a storm of appliance. As a typical North of Ireland product Pat, is unapproached. He was bothered considerably on the opening night by imperfections in the orchestra, due to want of rehearsal, but lass etening he had no reason to complain. The abdience shouted for "Mnidoon," but Parobstinately refused to sing it. He is saving this, his chef d'œurre, for the clorious Fourth. John Hart's "Court of Appeals," in which he presides as Judge Bunnion, ends the catertain ment, which, taken nitogether, presents a bright enjoyable evening of fun for a summer evening. The house last evening was crowded.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. John Dillon is playing Miles Na Coppoler in "The Colleen Bawn" at this theatre. The play is fairly well done in some respects, and in others it is decidedly bad. Mr. Davo Strong has produced as good scenic effects as could have been expected of him at short notice for a mere ephemeral display of one week, and he deserves applause for what he has accomplished. Perhaps it was the man who looks after the "properties" that was to blame for the manifestations that caused a ripple of merriment when the Colleen's voice was heard shouting to Dawny Mann from under the blue water, and again when Miles, making his famous double-header, was plainly seen to creep along a plank till he hid himself behind the fatal rock. Mr. Dillon is not in his happlest vein at any time lu such a part as Miles, and he does not appear to exert himself to fry and make it interesting. Lettic Allen makes a very acceptable Elity of Commor, and Miss Blye takes the part of Ann Chile. Mr. Dan Fitzpatrick is the Danny Mann,—and these may be named as aff the members of the troupe worth particular mention. produced as good scenic effects as could have

OTHER LOCAL NOTES. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is still at McVicker's Theatre, and will be till the end of the week. There will be matinees on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons.

The Midgets are keeping up their receptions daily at Hershey Hall, which continues to be throughed by admirers of the little people. They will bold catris levees on the Fourth to accommodate their country visitors.

"A Celebrated Case" entered upon the second week at Hooley's Theatre in the presence of a good-sized audience. There will be no Wadnesday maxima; this week, the afternoon

EDUCATIONAL.

BELOIT, Wis., July 2.—E. O. Fisk, of Beloit from the Freshman Class, and E. A. Beloit, Sophmore, won the Bridgman prizes for the greatest excellence in declamations this arest standing in the junior year was awarded to W. Jeffle, of Janesville, the Rogers scholarship to Frank C. Porter, of Beloit, Sophmore, and the Thompson Scholarship to E. O. Fisk, of Beloit, of the Freshmen. D. A. Knowlton, Esq., of Freeport, and the Rev. D. D. Hill, of Aurora, receport, and the Rev. D. D. Hill, of Aurora, have been elected Trustees in place of the Rev. L. Whitney and Prof. J. L. Fickard, resigned. The reunion of the Alumni this evening was well attended. Eaton's poem was greatly enjoyed. The oration by Lewis of '66 made a good impression, and the Willard memorial address was a just tribute to a brilliant mind and warm heart.

THE ELGIN WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ELGIN, Ill., July 2.—At the Council meeting to-night the Mayor vetoed the ordinance which was recently passed amending the ordinance re-lating to the removal of city officers. The orlating to the removal of city officers. The ordinance was repassed over the veto. Mayor Reeves nominated Joseph Schaller for City Marshai, but a motion to confirm was unanimously lost. The Mayor stated his reasons for removing Marshai Powers and Poiteemen Miller and Powers. The Council reinstated the Marshal and Miller, and reserved the charges against Policeman Powers to a conmittee. Before the Council assembled, the Safety-Committee from the citizens' meeting Saturday night met and passed resolutions indorsing the actions of the Council.

MORE SHOOTING.

At about 11 o'clock last night Charles Bolden a colored attache of the Uncle Tom troupe playing at McVicker's, fired three shots in the playing at Mevicker's, fired three shots in the alicy in the rear of the theatre, supposedly at a man named Henry Carroll, who cares for a horse used by the heavy villain in the play. None of the shots took effect, and Bolden was gathered in by Officer Sargent. Carroll says he has had no quarrel with any of the troupe, and knows of no one having a grudge against him. He does not think that Bolden is the one who fired the shots.

RIVER TRANSPORTATION

KANSAS CITY, July 2.- The tow-boat Grand Lake No. 2, in charge of Capt. Gall, which left St. Louis a week ago with three large barges, arrived here safe this afternoon. The barges were towed to the Union Elevator, where they now are receiving a cargo of 100,000 bushels of corn, which will be shapped to St. Louis and thence to New Orleans. The barges have been visited by hundreds to cay including many of the business men of this city. The arrival of the barges is looked upon as a new era in the granu trade, and it is supposed to settle the fact that, in future, the Missouri River is a great outles for the immense crops of the West. St. Louis a week ago with three large barges

A Malay Superstition.

When Malays are dangerously sick, they imagine that, if they can remove the erfl spirits, they are all right; so they construct a miniature prahu, or war-boat, of wood, complete in every way, with mast, rigging, black flag, haddles, and a rudder. The boat is filled with various articles, a bag of rice at the stern, and a lamp made out of a cockle-shell at the prow; the body of the boat is stuffed with cups made of leaves, containing liquers of various sorte, entrails of fowls, sweetmeats of all kinds, tobacco, flowers, and copper coins. The boat is supported by a slender square bamboo plutform, surrounded with pendant grass, to the ends of which are tied all sorts of eatables, and at the corners the legs and wings of a chicken. About eighteen inches below the boat are figures of turtles, crocodiles, and lizards, made of rice, resting on a blantain leaf, the whole being supported by, four straight branches about seven feet high (the top leaves forming a canopy) stuck into a raft made of plantain trees. Slips of bamboo are stuck around the raft with partially-buried rags tied to them. The raft is set afloat, and it is supposed that the evil spirits, enliced away by the food in the boat, leave the patient and attach themselves to the boat. Should any Malay touch the raft after to base. A Malay Superstiti ach themselves to the boat. Should ouch the raft after it has been set at she becomes afflicted with which the person for whose benefit the which the person for whose benefit the

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Record of Busine Local Court

Another Batch of

East St. L

GERMAN ! O. H. Horton, Receiver Bank, yesterday filed his a which is as follows:

Balance on hand..... The expected answer of

been filed a yet. When t tion for injunction was brefused at least till the co and it was expressly agreed not be filed until after Jun not be filed until after the rule in bankrupicy on the W. Stone & Co. in New You adjudicated bankrupt that Mesars. Eldridge & Tourts Williams and suggest Judge Williams and sug Stone & Co. This will pro-litigation here, and to the nate employes to get a part out of the remains of the cir

out of the remains of the cit.

Friday will be the last day form of the Circuit Court.

Judge Pleasants, of the A of town yearerdisy, but is Beach to-day.

Judge Gary is hearing set, with a Jury.

To-day is default day in the Ait the courts and clerk to more ow in honor of the Judge Harlam will render at 3 o'clock. He was occuping various motions in the Chicago. & lowa Raliroad Co. In the case of Keene va. Co., the Receivary report, confirmed. An order was Receiver power to comprom of Weldron, Nibiock & Co., than one year's standing.

Judge Williams yesterday.

Judge Williams yesterday.

Judge Williams yesterday.

Judge Williams yesterday.

L. Wait, and Charles M. L. every forsthe term proscribe.

hany filed a bill yesterda Theresa Mallers, M. W. George Gardner, successor lers, Mary Mallers, John Knowles, Gustavus Trost, James G. McKean to for \$5,000 on the west \$\(\) is a fact a 24 feet of Lot 14, all in Addition to Chicazo.

James T. Hair filed a bill of Sneldon, to restrain Gatent for a hotel register, to Charles L. Hawes.

HANKRUITOY MARCHARD STANDARD STANDA

The first meeting of C. D. Lusk was appol a Co, and Talbot

George A. Seaverns beginned by against the Hilnois pany. Taomas Kelly brought James Murphy.

John Hushes pleaded gulgiven ten days in the Count Alexander Loitus was in the Count Alexander Loitus was in the Count Alexander Loitus was formed not guly and the Count Alexander Loitus was formed not guly and the Count for t

JUDGE HARLAN—Set cases.
JUDGE BEODGETT—Set cases.
THE APPELLATE. COURTut at the foot of the docker.

PEMBERTON VS
Pemberton sued William
on land which Williams has which he had received all t Williams, however, refuse Williams, however, refused less Pemberton paid \$365, dost. A suit was prought to in assumpsil. The Court by Pemberton was an invited the demand of Williams was and that the action of discitude plaintiff should recover twice against Pemberton in CHURCH ET AL. Vs., Church, Chaffee & Kilent

Church, Chaffee & Eilens ship as ... The Chicago See posited their funds in the their credit. Church was nuthority to draw cheese. fire Ellanwood drew a che the Superintendent of the and the \$1,700 was transft could. Church and Chaffe preme Court methics. At the time of the fire th the bank for the amou as good as to all,

The Court in this enduen, proceeding is dichancery proceeding, came rules.

The General Incorporate of limit the amount that the amount that the cot of 1873 confers potentials are institution of This was a case to encomiract. Sarah N. 4 soot a lot on Fourth as log of Dearborn street

THE SUPREM

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The entertain

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etch, "Going Luiu Wyman. The Myman. The Wyman. The Wyman with some indulg-by Miss Victoria front and met meert with A. Table minstrel which kept the Blanche Corel-

which kept the Bianche Corel-competed for French opera, off the honors in their pictures que orally admired, quartette, who cer. The gymthe humors of harp solo and at to entertain of Pat kooney, fapplause. As act Pat, is unapared considerably aperfections in the rehearal, but last complain. The coon, but Pat, He is saving this, glorious Fourth.

HEATRE.

les Na Coppaleen in is theatre. The play respects, and in oth-Dave Strong has

Dave Strong has ects as could have or notice for a mere sek, and he deserves accomplished. Personal of the same of a ripple was done from under the m Males, making his plainly seen to

plainty seen to bunself behind in his happlost as Miles, and he self to try and in makes a very Miss Biyo-takes an Filzontrick is

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Knowiton, Esq., of D. Hill, of Aurera, these in place of and Prof. J. the reusion of the il attended. Eaton's The 'oration by impression, and the

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Uncle Tom troupe three shots in the

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three large barges, on. The barges were where they now are bushels of corn, Louis and thence to ave been visited by ag many of the. The arrival of the ewers in the gram ettle the fact that, or is a great outlet. West.

West.

Mittion.

Inly sick, they imperate a miniature complete in every plack flag, paddles, diled with various iteru, and a lamp the prow; the body the cups made of various sorts, enall kinds, tobacco. The hoat is suphamboo platform, ss, to the ends of atables; and at the a chicken. About out are figures of ds, made of rice, leaf, the whole straight branchet high stuck into a rait of hamboo are ritully-burned rags set affoat, and it is

TATION.

WAR.

East St. Louis Case. GERMAN SAVINGS. O. H. Horton, Receiver of the German Savings Bank, yesterday filed his seventh monthly report,

Total DISTURSEMENTS.
Savings deposits paid by transfer of bank groperty at valuation as per order of Total

STONE'S CIRCUS. The expected answer of the circus-men in the case of Brondway vs. D. W. Stone & Co. has not been field as yet. When the argument on the mobeen flied as yet. When the argument on the me-tion for injunction was had, the injunction was refused at least till the coming in of the answer, and it was expressly agreed that the answer could not be flied until after June 29, the return day to the rule in bankruptcy on the petition flied by D. W. Stone & Co. in New York City. The firm was

Compact McALLISTRA—No court until Monday next, when he will conclude the hearing of case No. 2,010, Hallon vs. Mills.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—601, Allen vs. Le Moyne, on trial.

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JUDGE WILLIAMS—601, Allen vs. Le Moyne, on trial.

JUDGE S. W. Baker, E. 2, 14,44.—A. A. Sprague et. al. vs. William York, 31,468,44.

JUDGE S. S. N. Sational Hank of Hilmols vs. Marcellus E. Collins and George W. Snyder, 51,468,84.

GRECTF COURT—CONFESSIONS—James H. Small vs.

John Hard S. S. S. Sational Hank of Hilmols vs. Marcellus E. Collins and George W. Snyder, 51,468,84.

John Hard S. S. S. Sational Hank of Hilmols vs. Marcellus E. Collins and George W. Snyder, 51,488,84.

John Hard S. S. Sational Hank of Hilmols vs. Marcellus E. Collins and George W. Snyder, 51,488,84.

THE SUPREME COURT. ANOTHER BATCH OF OPINIONS

PEMBERTON VS. WILLIAMS. Pemberton sued Williams for an overpayment on land stack Williams had sold to him, and upon which he had received at that was due except \$50. Williams, however, refused to give him a deed unless Pemberton paid \$365, which he cid under protest. A suit was brought to recover the difference in assumest. The Court holds that he in assumpsit. The Court holds that the payment by Pemberton was an involuntary payment, that the demand of Williams was a sort of moral duress, and that the action of assumpsit was proper, and the plaintiff should recover. The case was decided twice against Pemberton in the lower courts.

Church ET AL. VS. FIRST NATIONAL. Church, Chaffee & Ellenwood were in partner ship as "The Chicago Seed Company," and de-posited their funds in the First National Bank. At the time of the fire there was about \$1,700 to their credit. Church was the only one who had their credit. Chuich was the only one who had suthority to draw checks. Immediately after the fire Ellawood drew a check, which he signed as the Saperintenden of the Chicago Seed Company, and the \$1,700 was transferred to his private account. Chuich and Chaffee bogan sult in the Supreme Court making kilicowood a plaintiff against the bank for the adicum, claiming that it had paid the money over a rongfully. The Court holds that the defense was not a set-off of the individual account of one of the pariners, but the payment of the deat to one of the members of the firm, and hence the bropper form of action was by a bill in equity. The payment to one partner of a firm is as good as to all.

M'OARTHY VS. NEW.

The Court in this case holds that a mechanic'slien proceeding is different from an ordinary
tancery proceeding, and not governed by the

A return of a special assessment to the County Collector by the South Park Commissioners, in-wind of by the Collector appointed by them, is

While it would probably be best to have the no-tics for taxes and the notice for special assessments consolidated, their separation will not invalidate the judgment.

The General Incorporation act does not appear to limit the amount that can be taxed for sewers. The set of 1873 conters power to levy the tax, but contains no limitation clause. Also, there is no clause in the Revenue law making it imperative to take the year taxes were forfeited for.

This was a case to compet the performance of a contract. Serah N. Beckenridge bought of Kerlout lot on Fourth avonue, previous to the opening of Deathorn street, agreeing that the condemation proceedings should be consummated within an opening. After the condemnation proceedings,

she tendered the lot bacz, and demanded the cash payment of \$5,000, the price having been \$10,000 and, the assuming of a mortgage for \$5,000. Kerfoot claimed that the contract had been compiled with, inasmuch as the proceedings for the opening of the streets were complete, and that the lot could not be re-deceded to him free of all incumbrance, as the contract provided, since damages of over \$6,000 had been assessed against the lot for the opening of the street. The Court, after referring to the case of the City of Chicago wa. Barbian, Soth Ill., 482, say, 'The judgment rendered in such cases is conditional—there being one only when payment shall be made of the amount of the funding, and no right either to take or damage the property rests in the application for condemnation until payment shall have absolytic control and use of his property, and cannot be deprived of it until the order prescribed by Sec. 130 of the General Incorporation act is made, or proof of payment is made, as therein provided. If the condition of the order is not complied with in a reasonable time, by the payment of the damages and taking possession of the body, the proceedings will be regarded as abandoned, and a court of equity will enjoin any attempt to proceed under them."

REFORM THE SUPREMB COURT PRACTICE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Chicago, July 2.—The tragedy at East St. Louis furnishes a striking commentary on the impro-priety of the present method of practice in the Supreme Court. That Court holds three terms in the year, -one in the Northern Division of the State in September at Ottawa; one in the Central Divis-ion at Springfield in January; and one in the Southern Division in June at Mt. Vernon. All sees of theorems (vs. D. w. Stora & Co. As we have relied at least till up complet in 6 the answer, and treat expected years of the answer could be a stored to the stored of the stored cases must be carried to the term in the division where they originate, unless all parties consent to go to another division. Seven Judges constitute the Court, four constitute a quorum, and the con-

WADSWORTH ON FLORIDA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 1. —A communication appeared in your issue of yesterday over the signature of A. H. Taylor, in which its author insinuates that I seek to "drag his character down to the level of my own." As no name but my last name is men-tioned, it is out just to gentlemen of my name in this city to eay that 1 am unquestionably the person intended to be referred to in his letter.

I have stated some truth about Taylor and Flor-ida; and am prepared to state much more. . I have learned that men and things are estimated (when thoroughly understood) at just about their value. The only difference is in the method of arriving at a correct estimate.

The strength of spirits is ascertained by an instrument known as a hydrometer, mix by one known as a lactometer, metals by a machine or instrument called a crucible, and so on; and I have leatned that it is useless to uttempt to pass anything above its value. Horses are no exception to the unvarying rule.

striment called a crucible, and so on; and I have leatned that it is useless to uttempt to pass anything above its value. Horses are no exception to the unvarying rule.

If intended for draft, public trials or tests are arranged so that he who succeeds in producing the best for that use can have the opportunity to prove it to the public. So with those designed for the road. In case of those, the track acts as a crucible, and by it superfority or the opposite appears.

Cases arise in which great speed is claimed by owners of horses which are unknown to the public. In such cases little confidence is placed in the claims, or at any rate unless the person making the claim is a berson of well-known and unimpeachable veracity.

Take the case of Florida. It is probable that from 100 to 500 gentiemen of this city have heard Taylor say that he had trotted a full mile in 2:26, and yet in the very communication to which this is intended as a reply he says: "In this connection I will state that Forida has never been timed either in public or private."

I do not designate any particular gentlemen to whom it is representation of speed has been made, because it has been the uniform statement to all who have inquired of Taylor about his sneed. I have before me his advertisement in the Prairie Farmer, handed to a rentleman who used the horse, which publishes the following pedigree: "Florida, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Volunteer; grand dam by Willing's Hambletonian; dam fored by Charles Waseler: by Volunteer; d. a brown mare of unknown blood Frought from the West by A. B. Post, and sold to Col. Charles C. Wheeler."

I have also before me a letter from a rentleman, a titzen of Orange County, of unimpeachable and lereproachable character, in which he says he hesthoroughly authenticated the pedigree, and that the dam is by Volunteer, d. a brown mare of unknown blood Frought from the West by A. B. Post, and sold to Col. Charles C. Wheeler."

I have also before me a letter from a rentleman, a titzen of Orange Volunteer, and the

record, but has frequently snown a 2:50 gait in private trials.

In the issue of the same paper, June 21, it is stated that 'about all the trotting Florida has done has been done on Mr. Taylor's track; it is not a mile track."

In Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, June 15, it is said: "The horse you inquire about is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Volunteer, grand dam unknown. Has no record, and we make no account of private trials. None of his get are in the 2:30 list."

Now, as I said, I have stated the truth occasion-

the 2:30 list."

Now, as I said, I have stated the truth occasionally, which seems to render Taylor unhappy.

Taylor is a fraud. Why? Because he represents what can't be true. Florida is a fraud. Why? Because he is placed before the public as being what he is not. There's nothing else so good for the public as the truth. what he is not. There's nothing else so good for the public as the truth.

Florida stands before the public as a fast horse, having trotted in 3:26,—authority, Taylor. Florida has not been timed in public or private,—authority, Taylor.

As I said. Taylor's statement proves nothing, and horsemen will have to judge of Florida as they do of other horses—by his performances or success as a stock horse.

JAMES WADSWOTH.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

Cheap Supplies to England—A Great and Admirable Work—From a Chest of Tea to 8,000 Sovereigns a Day—The Growth of Co-operation in the Purchase of the Nec-

essaries of Life.

Correspondence New York Tribune.

LONDON, June 10.—The number of people in England, and especially in London and its neighborhood, with fixed incomes from pen-sions, salaries, annuities, is of course enormous. Rigid economy upon their part is essential. The scrupulous honesty and honor about all matters of business among the better class of English people is a noteworthy trait. The payment of their tradesmen's accounts, often exorbitant, out of narrow incomes, and the ability to keep their heads above water in meeting the othe expenses of their social position, becomes a delicate and difficult task with the people of whom I speak. It must be understood that society here is not a miscellaneous mixture of hetero-geneous clements and qualities. Every class has its distinct lines of demarcation both on the upper and lower side, and the majority of persons in it never through life cross these boundary lines; nor are their children apt to do so; certainly none ever go below, if they can help it, and comparatively few have the force to ascend to the higher round of the social lad-THE CIVIL SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

der.

THE GIVIL SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

Each class, moreover, has its distinct social sphere, with position, duties, and scale of expenditure annexed, and domestic economy therefore becomes both a science and an art. The exactions of tradesmen were both an intolerable annoyance and a burden, and after long endurance the happy idea of co-operation for mutual defense and protection occurred to some clever persons engaged in the Civil Service, and a small club was formed. Indeed, it is said that its beginning was both humble and accidental. It originated thus: Only a dozen years ago some clerks in the General Post-Office combined and bought a chest of tea, and they found the saving so great that they pursued their joint stock operations in the purchase of other articles of daily necessity. Their fellows in the office, finding the advantage, desired to join the company. It grew. They took a little room, and fitted it up with shelves and rustic counters; a competent and trustworthy man was placed in charge, and articles of daily household consumption were bought at wholesale prices and sold to the members of the company at the small advance which would cover the expenses of the shoo. The adbought at wholesale prices and sold to the members of the company at the small advance which would cover the expenses of the shop. The advantages of the system became more and more patent; the number of those desiring to enter the association rapidly increased, as the knowledge of the advantages widened. Then some of the originally members seceied from the "General Post-Office Supply" and started a company on a larger scale, establishing themselves in the liaymarket, under the name of the "Civil Supply Association." Thus the extempore shop grew into a warehouse; the one man who conducted the business was multiplied by soores, and then by hundreds of shopmen, porters, warehousemen, Superintendents of departments, buyers, and managers; there was a scores, and then by indureds of snopmen, por-ters, warehousemen, Superintendents of de-partments, buyers, and managers; there was a Board of Directors, a Secretary, and a Chair-man. One great warehouse expanded into sev-dral, within whose spacious limits there were stored goods of every imaginable sort, cloth-the greaters, wines, liquous, stationary, books. stored goods of every imaginable sort, clothing, grocefres, wines, liquors, stationery, books, furniture, tobacco, pipes, toys, jewelry, in short, almost everything from a button to a helmet, that any man, woman, child, family, might need, and all to be purchased at from 15 to 25, sometimes even 50, per cent lower than they could be got from the tradesmen. The rush for membership, of course, became projections. Barristers additions medical nen, clergymen, ministers, actors, people of professions, as well as those connected with the

men, clergynen, minesers, secons, people of an professions, as well as those connected with the Civil service in all its branches, sought admission, which could be gained by the payment of five shillings (\$1.25) a year for membership—in token of which you received a card having your name and number upon if.

METHOD OF DOING BUSINESS.

This card has to be shown to every shopman from whom you make a purchase, and to the cashier, with whom you settle your account on the spot—for all purchases are for cash. This card must be renewed every year by the payment of the same sum. The business expanded to such great proportions that it was found necessary to set a limit to the number of members, and admission into the old or first "Civil Service Stores," as they were called, is now impossible. The business has become so great, has been so admirably and honestly administered, that, notwithstanding that the margin of profit upon the wholesale prices for defraving current expenses is so small, I believe a handsome dividend secrues to the members. A ticket of membership in this old organization in fraying current expenses is so small, I believe a handsome dividend accrues to the members. A ticket of membership in this old organization in the Haymaricet cannot be got for love or money, and they are considered of such importance that they are frequently bequeathed in the wills of members. The success of this first centerprise and the restrictions of its membership of course caused the starting of others, and there are now three immense organizations, with several branches in different parts of London. The largest, and now the best one of all, is the "Army and Navy Co-operative Society," in Victoria street, Westminster. This association was organized six years ago, and has a place all its own at the head of co-operative associations. The members consist of two classes, shareholders and ticketholders, the latter including life members and annual subscribers. The shares are of the value of \$5 each, and holders of one or more share are entitled to participate in the profits, to deal at the stores and with the tradesmen connected with the society without jany further payment whetever, and to have their purchases from the store delivered free of charge within a certain radius. handsome dividend accrues to the members. and to have their purchases from the store de-livered free of charge within a certain radius. Life members' tickers (one guinea) confer all Life members' tickers (one guinea) confer all the privileges of shareholders, except participation in the profits and management of the society. They will not be transferable. Annual subscribers' who pay \$1.25 the first year, and 40 cents each subsequent year, enjoy all, the privileges possessed by shareholders, except participation in the profits and management of the society, and the "special advantages as to carriage of parcels. The director, Maj. McCrea, who first induced a few ofheers to join him in this enterprise, beginning with a capital McCrea, who first induced a few officers to join nim in this enterprise, beginning with a capital of \$300,000 in \$5 shares, is, in his way, as much astomiced at the vast proportions attained in this brief time as the originator ot the first society, with his chest of tea, is astomished to find that the association of small amounts should have grown into such a strength, and that he should have developed a truth that had escaped the acute perception of governments, and the skill of the economist and philanthropist.

PROFITS OF THE BUSINESS.

I am told that the balance-sheet of this Company is like a triumphant march. Last year the Directors were able to boast of sales at the rate of \$500,000 a month, but that rate has now been much exceeded. During the last half year the sales alone amounted to \$3.245.395. and been much exceeded. During the fast half year the sales alone amounted to \$3,245.345, and the miscellaneous revenue received from annual tickets and other sources to \$8,240, so that the total was \$3,257,305, which shows an increase of \$743,245 over the corresponding period of last year, which, the Directors say, is the largest amount of business which has ever been compassed by a "co-operative." Its cash in hand and with its bankers is \$157,-340; its Victorial street premises, which are large and handsome, represent \$466,635, and its other tenements \$150,000; its stock is worth \$590,570; it holds on deposit, order, and on interest \$276,130; it has a balance to profit and less account of \$230,305, and a net profit of \$33,370. \$276, 180; it has a balance to profit and loss account of \$230,305, and a net profit of \$39,270. I notice in the report for the last half year a special baragraph that out of the profit the Directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, free of income tax, and that the remainder be carried forward toward the accumulation of a reserve fund to be invested in the Society's business. I am told that what they want are low prices. They do not care for dividends. I heard an officer of the army say that he usually spent about £600 or £800 a year at the "Stores," and he was certain that by not going elsewhere he added to his freome £200 a year. The efficient Secretary of this Society, Mr. J. H. Lawson, to see whom, surrounded by an immense bag of letters brought by the morning's

post, is to appreciate his courtesy to a stranger, said that this Society sells to its customers at the very lowest possible orice absolutely, and actually without reference to profits, but solely to just administration and distribution of goods furnished with their ready money; the profitsuch as it is—is made from the mere amounts that drop off in vending and parceling, and in the multiplicity of wares supplied. To give some idea of the magnitude of the business, I may mention, that excluding orders executed through agents, such as for beer, coals, mineral waters, etc., and excluding also parcels taken away by the purchasers themselves, they sent

through agents, such as for beer, coals, mineral waters, etc., and excluding also parcels taken away by the purchasers themselves, they sent out from the "Stores" during six months, by their own carriers and by railway vans, 249, 118 packing cases and packages, weighing in the aggregate 8,000 tons.

EXCEPLENCE OF THE GOODS.

The Secretary said that, on several days during the spring, the amount of from six to nearly eight thousand sovereigns has been taken over the counter in a day. In calling attention to some facts in connection with the business, one gentleman said, to show the lively nature of the stock, that the grocery stock was turned over thirteen or fourteen times a year; the stationery and drugs six or seven times; the fancy goods five times; the drapery seven times; and the tailoring and accountements five and a half times a year. The quality of the goods is the best to be found in the market, and there are products from every land. In this Society there are between 13,000 and 14,000 shareholders; the majority hold \$5 each. The most that any one person can hold \$5 coch. The most that any one person can hold is 500 shares. Tradesmen were making very large profits. This thing spreading in popularity, confronted them, and they were obliged to keep their prices down, and in that way the public not belonging to the "Stores" have derived immense benefit. In Victoria street and in the Haymarker you will always see allong line of carriages, with coronets upon the panels, drawn up before the "Co-operative Stores," and ladies of the highest rains making their purchases upon the different floors of the establishment. Notices are hung in every room requesting you to inform the manager if any clerk or shopman is uncivil est rank making their purchases upon the different hors of the establishment. Notices are
hung in every room requesting you to inform
the manager if any clerk or shopman is uncivil
or disobliging. Upon such complaint, if it is
found well grounded, the men is instantly discharged. Buyers, therefore, are never snubbed
by shopmen; moreover, it has reacted upon the
tradesmen insomuch that many of the first
shops in every branch of trade in London have
sought alliance with the "Stores;" so that if
there be articles which you cannot find at the
"Stores" you may go to these affiliated shops
—a complete list of which you will find in
the catalorue—make your purchase, ask the
price, produce your ticket, and then get
a discount of from 15 to 30 per cent upon what
you would otherwise pay. Each of the
"Stores" publishes a catalogue quarterly with
the price of every article annexed, so that you
have only to sit down after breakfast, and, referches to some catalogue reakfast, and, rehave only to sit down after breakfast, and, re-

have only to sit down after breakfast, and, referring to your catalogue, make out your list, send it by a servant with your card of membership, and with the exact sum of money, and you obtain whatever you need, from Devonships cream to Mr. Gladstone's last pamphlet.

"Great is the day of small things." The originator of the Civil Supply Associations had probably, in its first conception, no full idea of the extent to which the movement would expand in so short a time. That a business of £20 a year has now increased to the extent of £20,000,000 sterling proves a fact of some social significance. The originator is still connected with the work. The young Assistant Secretary of the most prominent "Civil-Service Store" in the Haymafket said to me, with a nonchalance and toss of the bead that would have become an American, that the very originator of the General Post-Office Supply "was in the shop somewhere"—but he took no trouble to see "where." It will require another decade of English life for that man with his chest of tea to become famous, and probably, be well die without a "completograph" hearing. no trouble to see "where." It will require another decade of English life for that, man with his chest of tea to become famous, and probably he will die, without a "pen-photograph" having been given of his personality, and the character of his mind, something, by the way, that an Englishman does not so much scorn as he assumes to scorn. I have been told that the next best thing to being a prophet, is to know one when we see him. While shis benefactor is drifting into oblivion. cooperative societies will be we see him. While this benefactor is drifting into oblivion, co-operative societies will be growing all over the world. They have now extended themselves throughout Great Britain, and are especially to be found in the towns of the North, even among the working classes.

It you could find a Board of Directors competent and faithful enough to devote sufficient time and energy to overlooking the business, managers, esphiers, and puyers, who would not

time and energy to overlooking the business, managers, cashiers, and buyers, who would not abuse their trust, if the business were managed as honestly and thoroughly as it is here, such organizations in all your cities would prove of the highest advantage to all classes, especially to those living upon fixed incomes. I heard an American of note say that he was sorry to be obliged to see and feel—and, of course, he never admitted it to an Englishman—the vast and humiliating contrast between mercantile honesty and integrity here and at home. This opinion may possibly be repudiated. I heard an Englishman say that the co-operative principle and its embodiments cannot be carried into successful experiment without adherence to the strictest principle of monesty.

CALIFORNIA WORKINGMEN.

Their Control of the Constitutional Conve tion of That State—What They Will Do with Their Power. Cinctinati (hommercial, July 1. It has been gathered from the news of the

day that the Workingmen of California have succeeded in electing a large majority of dele gates to the Constitutional Convention of that State. A Commercial reporter was detailed yesterday to hunt up some of the leading men in the party in this city, and get their views and suggestions in regard to what should be incorporated in the organic law of the State to secure the benefits to the Workingmen. CHARLES A. THOMPSON.

The reporter made the first call upon Mr. Charles A. Thompson, the well-known Socialist, when the following colloquy took place: Reporter-Mr. Thompson, you are probably aware that the Workingmen of California have possession of the Constitutional Convention there. Do you regard this as their opportunity,

there. Do you regard this as their opportunity, and what do they want to do? What, in your opinion, ought to be incorporated in the new Constitution for the benefit of the Workingmen of that State!

Mr. Thompson—The triumph of the Workingmen in California was in the interest of Kearney, who is simply a labor-agitator, and he is not a Socialist or Communist. The success of the Workingmen in California was owing to the opposition to the Chinese, and a disposition to drive them from the State. It may have been, in the case of the election of most of the men to the Convention, that, while they were in fayor of labor-reform in that particular, their views were otherwise capitalistic. I am of the opinion, that there will be but little change in the organic law of the State of California under the present Convention, except the prohibition of the trade in Chinese labor, and probably the reduction of the hours of labor, which will be inthe trade in Chinese labor, and probably the re-duction of the hours of labor, which will be in-corporated into the organic law of the State. Our party is very powerful in Sacramento, San Francisco, and Oakland, and in the latter city we have not as yet made any serious attempt to control the State. It may be said that the three principal leading papers of the State, without

we have elected our Mayor and Council; but we have not as yet made any serious attempt to control the State. It may be said that the three principal leading papers of the State, without regard to old party affiliations, have favored the third party—that is, the Labor party—simply for the purpose of disposing of the question of Chinese labor.

EDW. HOFFMAN.

Reporter—Mr. Hoffman, I have come to get your riews upon the labor question in California. As you probably know, the Workingmen, have a majority in the Constitutional Convention of that State.

Mr. Hoffman—Yes, they may be Workingmen, but they are not Socialists. The trouble there is all about the Chinese question. They talk about the Chinese question. They talk about the Chinese being the cause of cheap labor in that country. We have cheap labor here, and yet we have no Chinese in our midst. The reason why the Chinese can work so much cheaper is because they can live upon less than a white man. It takes less to support them. The Socialists say that everybody has a right to the products of his labor, and we are not in favor of driving the Chinese back to their native country, although we may be opposed to the system of Coohe labor, and white men traffiching in it. Certainly Chinese labor cannot be any cheaper than our workhouse counties.

Reporter—What ought to be incorporated into the new Constitution of California!

Mr. Hoffman—The eight-hour system of labor, and the prohibition of labor by women and children in factories. This would only be a pailiative,—that is, as far as the eight-hour rule is concerned. That ought to be a national measure in order to effect any good. What would do the most good would be the introduction of compulsory education up to the age of 14. The labor question is an international question. It cannot be solved by California atone. It must be solved by all the nations of the globel, It is a question that the chinese are the cause of all their troubles. The Chinese question has absorbed all others in California, and the workingmen h

not taken any time to think about it, but it is not my impression that the Convention will do anything towards preventing Chinese immigration, or drive the Chinese out of the State. They may make such restrictive laws as will drive some of the Chinese back, but they cannot keep them away. Such laws will only be temporary. It is the policy of old countries to have servile labor, and the capitalists will not do anything to cut their own throats.

WILLIAM M. CORRY.

Reporter—Mr. Corry, you have probably noticed that the Workingmen of California have a majority of the delegates in the Constitutional Convention. What, in your coinion, ought to be incorporated in the new Constitution of that State?

Mr. Corry—I suppose the Chinese question is the cause of the strength of the Workingmen in the Convention. Every society has its own problem, and must solve it for itself, but at such a distance the people of Ohio can hardly tell what ought to be done with it. The Workingmen's party seems to be under the leadership of Kearney, a man of more physical power than mental, an expatriated Irishman. I understand that he is a Communist; holds that property ought to be held ir common, and that everybody of a sultable age ought to be put to work as the part of an organization to produce great abundance at the lowest possible price, without any profit, and simply to promote the well-being of its members. The Chinese question has enabled him to dwell upon the grievances of the workingman, because the Working people for make common cause in the Zaster. The Chinaman is an extraordinary worker, and, while he is probably the best servant that ever flyed, and the most homest, he refuses to assimilate with American habits and institutions. He comes here to make money, and to lay up quough to last him his natural life, and he has got to go back to China some day, dead or alive. The Chinaman is the cause of cheap labor nere, where there are but very few Chinese!

Mr. Corry—It is because there was a waste arising from the War,—an enormous dra

Mr. Corry—It is because there was a waste arising from the War,—an enormous drain of the interest of the public debt, connected with the habits consequent upon the War; and, secondly, because there is little to do in consequence of the former extravagance of the poople, which destroys the market for production.

Reporter—What do you think ought to be incorporated into the new Constitution of California, if this is to be the opportunity of the working classes of that State!

Mr. Corry—There ought to be no reduction in the hours of labor. That is all a delusion. And, as to compulsory common-school educa-

in the hours of labor. That is all a delusion. And, as to compulsory common-school education, it is a sance. It is called gratuitous, but it costs somebody something to educate the children. I think there ought to be inaugurated here as well as in California a system by which the laborer might enjoy the proceeds of his own labor, and that the drones and the monopolists should cease to absorb the profits of production. I have not studied the California question sufficiently to give a direct answer as to what should be put into the new Constitution. I hold that every citizen has the right to live by his labor; and society should guarantee that right to him, which it can only do by providing a market for his production at a living rate. The only mode by which this end can be secured and individual liberty preserved, and justice made the universal rule, is by the gratuitous organization of credit, which would establish that mutualty between each individual and society, so as to enable us all to stabilish team for the stabilish that mutualty between each individual and society.

gratuitous organization of credit, which would establish that mutuality between each individual and society, so as to enable us all to enjoy the comforts of life and the satisfaction of all our wants from individual exertion. I don't want the State to organize anything, nor the Government to interfere in any manner by regulating the hours of labor, or by patriarchal legislation, or organizations of any sort, or by any army or navy, or by furnishing the medium of exchange, all of which are devices for the despollation of the people. Society should help itself by voluntary organization, not simply cooperative, but in all things, in blending personal independence with social mutuality. Of course, upon so profound a subject, any wise man would hold his opinion subject to correction. This radical idea appears to me to be the germ of the future. It is not possible for Mr. Kearney or anybody else to control the fortunes of California until-he has supplemented the first stage at which his enterprise has arrived—that of self-consciousness and the power of numbers—with the scientific formula of the remedy for the present state of society. Sentiment and majorities are the indispensable first stage of reform, but it cannot ripen without a creed. The party cannot be held together unless they have a wise and sound solution of the trouble, which is probably far deeper than those who are excited by hostility for the Chinese have yet realized. When, by the force of logic, Mr. Kearney and his friends have found out what is the matter, and how to cure it, then the Chinese question can be wisely investigated and settled. In the present anarchic social condichinese question can be wisely investigated and settled. In the present anarchic social condition there, it is impossible to say whether society can be properly organized with or without the Chinese element. If it cannot be done with it, then the duty of society is self-preservation, and the Chinese will be compelled to retire. But that is a consummation which no just man

and the Chinese will be competed a contemplate without serious distress and under the pressure of necessity. At the present stage of the controversy, I don't believe that 'California is prepared with a solution, or that they are in a temper to act with judgment. Watterson to Hewitt. Mr. Watterson's last words to Mr. Hewitt are

Mr. Watterson's last words to Mr. Hewitt are very numerous and not particularly interesting. We give this paragraph:

What can candor do to comprehend the mind of a man who confesses that Mr. Tilden to him in person "complained that the Electoral bill was a surprise to him"; complained of "the attitude of the Democratic Sonators in having committed themselves to the measure without consultation with him"; to him in person "objected" to "details of the bill"; to him in person waid that he would never consent to subject the Presidency to a game of chance" (Mr. Tilden's actual words were: "I may lose the Presidency, but I will not raffle for it"); to him in person was "very urgent" in "aaxing for delay"; yet who, in the same breath with these confessions, pretends that he did not then know "that Mr. Tilden disapproved of the Electoral bill"!

The letter closes as follows:

I am now done with Mr. Hiewitt. Nothing that

The letter closes as follows:

I am now done with Mr. Hewitt. Nothing that he may hereafter say shall extort another word from me. I leave him, self-accused even more than I have accused him, but convicted by proofs as far as I have accused him. I shall return at once to my home in Kentucky.

Of all the facts here touched upon respecting the history of the Electoral bill and of Mr. Titden's relation thereto, there is, I believe, but one personal witness, Mr. Manton Marbie. I submit it to the consideration of the Democratic party, and to Mr. Marbie's sense of public daily, whether it is not now incumbent upon him to publish those facts, and to put on record the whole of this important chapter in our positical annals.

Miss Bennett's Marriage.

Miss Bennett's Marriage.

New York Graphic.

It is announced that Miss Jeanette Bennett, sister of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, about to be married to Lord Rossmore, the wedding to take place in this city. Baron Rossmore (Derrick Warner William Westerns), of Rossmore Park, County-Monaghan, Ireland, is the fifth Baron of that name. Being also a Peer of the United Kingdom, he holds a seat in the House of Lords. He is in his 20th year, and held formerly a Sub-Lieutenant's commission in the First Life Guards. He succeeded in the Peerage to his brother, Henry Carns, who died in 1874, in consequence of a fall while riding a steeplechase at Windsor. The statement that Miss Bennett's fortune is about \$2,000,000 mast be a mistake. The property of the late James Gordon Bennett was left entirely to his son, who was, however, expected to provide for the daughter. haughter.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS parons throughout the city we have established Sranch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received, until so ocideck p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS. Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st. J. & R. SIMMS. BOXEsilers and Stationer, 123 Twenty-sectond-st. S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madiaon-st. near Western-av. ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av. corner of Haisted-st. H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lage-st., corner Lincols.

A BEAUTIFUL TONE ROSEWOOD UPRIGHT plano, with all newest improvements, handsome case, with rich rect-work; catalogue price only \$185. MARTIN'S NEW WAIREROOMS, 265 and 277 State-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF SECOND-HAND PLANOS for sale at the following prices: \$25, \$40, \$50, \$75, \$100, \$190, \$175, \$185, \$200. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner Stake and Adams-sts.

A FINE NEW STOCK OF PIANOS, UPRIGHT and square, just arrived from the East, to rent, or for sale on installments. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner Stake and Adams-sts.

A "DECKER" SQUARE PIANO IN GOOD ORDER for 565, worth \$150, at storage house 208 State-st.

MARTIN'S ALWERDMONED TO THE

MARTIN'S HAVE REMOVED TO THE
LARGE AND ELEGANT DOUBLE BUILDING
NOS. 295 AND 297 STATE-ST
BETWEEN JACKSON AND VAN BUREN.

PIANOS AND ORGANS
MARTIN'S

SOLD ON SEW AND ELEGANT DOUBLE STORE.
205 and 207 STATE-ST.
BETWEEN JACKSON and VAN BUREN. \$50 WILL BUY A FINE-TONE PARLOR OB-50 gan stop, swell, etc.; warranted, MARTIN'S NEW WARRESOOMS, 265 and 267 state-st.

TIRE PHOOF WAITHOUSE, 100 WEST MONROE-self of furniture, merchandise, carriages, etc. Loans any amount: legal interest. Cash for stocks of goods.

CITY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-\$35 PER FOOT-THE WHOLE BLOCK bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third-sta. Indiana and Prairie ava. 600 feet aquare, for \$35 per foot; one block outside of city Ilmiks; save city taxes; street-cars run in front; the property is handsomely act out with trees and abrubbery; it is the greatest barsain now offered in the city. (No trade.) T. B. BUYD. Room 7, 179 Madison-st., (No trade.) T. B. BUYD. TOR SALE-\$6,00-9-ROOM DWELLING AND 1 lot 25x115, south front, on Madison-st., belween

FOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from blocago; \$15 down and 55 monthly; cheapes property n market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare deems. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalie-st., Boom 4. FOR SALE-WHO WANTS A NICE COTTAGE AND lot in South Evanston for what the house cost to build? Address B 31. Tribune office.

TOR SALE-1, 220 ACRES IN TRACTS OF 640 acrea each; also 220 acres, 200 acres, 200 acres, 200 acres, 200 acres, 100 acres, 200 acres, FOR SALE A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER VILLA, situated on the banks of the renewned Fox Lake, Lake County, Ill., three acres of land elegantly improved, pure water, beautiful drives, superbinsing, hunting, and boating; good society; price \$3.500; terms to suit. Apply to COL. O. LIPPINCOTT, No. 79 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT-HOUSES.

West Sides

TO RENT-\$12 ERR MONTH, 3-STORY BRICK
house 38 Harvard-st.; \$15, 3-story brick 17, Greashaw-st.; \$15, 3-story brick 460 Western-av. Inquire TO RENT-\$15 PER MONTH, 2-STORY AND BASE-ment brick house 1024 West Adams-st. Inquire of W. GRAY BROWN, 1008 West Van Buren-st.

TORENT-CHEAP-A THREE-STORY AND BASE-ment brick-house, well furnished, on Wabash av., near Twentiethet. A. J. AVERELL, 127 Dearborn st.

North Side.
TO RENT—NICE SIX ROOM COTTAGE 008 NORTH Clark st. at \$15 per month, really worth \$25. Apply \$1 125 South Clark st. Room 11. TO RENT_ROOMS.

South Side.
TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS-APPLY
at 115 East Randolph at., Room 19. Yo RENT-CHEAP TO GENTLEMEN ONLY. COOL, well-lighted, nicely-furnished rooms; sitting and bath rooms attached; a home for gentlemen, 376 State. TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Miscellaneous.
To RENT-FOURTH-STORY OF 46 AND South Clark et., comprising eight outside rooms, a good party to rerent. W. S. CARVER, above No. TO RENT-LARGE BRICK BARN. FROM Aug. 1; has eighteen stalls and floor for carriages on Meridan-st. in rear of 128 West Washingtonst. Apply or address OWNER, 127 Vincennes av.

WANTED TO RENT. WANTED TO RENT-IN A.FIRST-CLASS NEIGHborhood, one or two furnished rooms, with or
without board, for two ladies. State location and
price, which must be moderate. Address Sa. Tribune.

WANTED-TO RENT-ONE OR TWO FURNISHED
FORMS, suitable for light housekeeping, on the
West Side and with a widow lady preferred. Address
Se9. Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-FOUR OR FIVE FURnished rooms for light housekeeping; one mile
from Tribune. State location and terms. Q 60. Tribune.

WANTED-TO RENT-A FLAT OF SIX OR SEVEN rooms, including bath room; on the North Side.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A UCTION SALE OF HORSES, BUGGIES, ETC., te-day, at 10 a. m., at the Twelfth-st. Horse Market, 273 West Twelfth-st. EBERTE & MELLOIL.

CELFRIATE INDEPENDECE MARKET ARE SHORDED AND THRESENTONE OF Those beautiful phaetons so much in favor this senson, made at the great carriage house of PARSONS & NE-VILLE, 28 to 304 Wabash-av. All styles vehicles in large quantities on hand or finished to order at the very lowes, iprices for cash only.

POR SALE—A HANDSOME TEAM OF HORSES, 15 hands high, stoully built, and 7 years old; they can travel to the pole in 2530, and I befleve they are faster in single harmes; they are reliable for a lady to drive, either single or double; one is an excellent fine saddle-borse; colors are dark bays. Also one very hondsome and fast bay mare, Ross; trotted when 44 years old in 2:375; she is remarkably kind and gente in every respect, and now she is 7 years of age. A trial of 7 days allowed with either, and no horse traders need apply. Everything is complete, and will be sold trety of a lady leaving for Europs. Apply at 283 Michigaray.

POR SALE-CHEAP-SPHARTONS, New, 2 NEW two-seated and top buggles, 1 lumber wagon and harness, 1 black team and harness of kids. 70 South Canal-st. POR SALE—TWO CARRIAGES, ONE HORSE AND buggy, two sets of harness. Inquire at 283 Washab. av.

wards, 235 Wabash-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING. 21 EAST HARRISON ST. -FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. ON ONE OF THE AVENUES NORTH OF TWENTY-escend-st.—Fine slove room, with two closets, eart front, with first-class board; also, back parior, with adjoining room. Address Ses. Tribune office.

West Side.

42 SOUTH ANN-ST.—BOARD, WITH HANDman and wife, or single gentlemen; room for two
ladies; very reasonable; references.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—LARGE FRONT
room, nicely furnished, with board, for two,
terms moderate.

North Side, West Side.

TWO GENTLEMEN OH GENTLEMAN AND WIFE can find desirable front roams, with board, in a private family, in good location on the North Side. Address S 4, Tribune office.

BROWN'S HOTEL, 276 STATE-ST.—FURNISHE prooms, with board, \$3, \$5, 50 per week; withourd, \$4, \$5, 50 per week; withourd, \$2, 30 per week; withourd, \$2, 30 per week; withourd, \$2, 30 per week; withourd, \$4, 50 per week; withourd, \$4, 50 per week; withourd, \$4, 50 per week; \$4, 50 W ABASH HOUSE—289 WABASH-AV., CORNER of Van Buren-st.—Desirable parlors and single rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gen-tiomen. Terms very reasonable. tlemen. Terms very reasonable.

WINDSOR HOUSE. 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OP
posite Palmer House—All infectly furnished rooms,
with board, from \$5 to \$3 per week; day board, \$4.

BOARD WANTED. BOARD WANTED.

DOARD-GOOD, BY A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEman, and furnished room in a private family, or
few boarders, east of State-st. and south of Sixteenth;
references given and required. Address 8100, Tribune
office, and state price.

DOARD-IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY GENTLEquire two or three good rooms (connecting preferred),
good, plain board; house must have all modern conveniagnes; West Side preferred. Address with description of rooms, lowest terms, and references, 816, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES. DRUG STOKE FOR SALE IN A THRIVING TOWN in Northern lilinois: is doing a good business, and making money. Satisfactory reasons for sciling. For particulars address LORD, STOUTENBURGH & CO., 80 Wabash ave.

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TO EXCHANGE TWO GOOD IMPROVE farms for stocks of goods; one of 200 acres in Nev ton Conney, Ind., and one of 87 acres in Iroquois Couty, Ill.; timber with each tarm, Will give responsib parties that mean business a good trade. Address J. MILLER, Donovan, Iroquois County, Ill. TO EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE LITTLE PATEN for horse and buggy of Texas land. Address 0 7

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FOR SALE. FOR SALE-MILITARY GOODS OF ALL KINDS, addies, brishes and officers and privates outfile. Col. Lippincoff. No. 70 Kast Handolph-st.

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PERSONAL-QUACETE: COME BACK OB WRITE

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WANTED-FOUR GOOD STOUT CARPENTERS for frame work, 40 miles in the country wages, 1.30. Apply at 125 fouth clark-st., Room it.

WANTED-MALE COOK AT 145 SOUTH CLARK-st. BURCKY & MILAN.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-400 RAILROAD LARORERS FOR
A. & St. Louis Extension, in Missouri; \$1.60
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WANTED-LABORRES, STONE MASONS, QUARTING The County of the Canal-at. W. H. MCHUGH.

Miscellaneous,

WANTED-ACTIVE AGENTS TO SELL THE
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CLARKE & CO., P. O. Box 355. Cincinnati, O. WANTED—AN UNMARRIAD MAN, GERMAN OR Swedie preferred, who inderstands the cure of horses, and is willing to make himself userful shout the control of the control of the control of the control INSTURED. AND Sherman st., between 10 and 12 s. m., but and inst.

to-day, 3d inst.

WANTED-STARCH FACTORY MAKING POPUinst foods require three first-class salesmes for
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ability, and thorough acquaintance absolutely neceseary; state references, where last employed, age, cto.
Address S4. Tribune office. WANTED-A GOOD MAN FOR HAVING AND harresting; none but such need apply: also, good man that understands the care of horses; none but such need apply. Call to-day from 10 to 1 o'clock. 204 South Despialnes st.

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WANTED - A COMPETENT GIVE AT 1143
Michigan-av. Call ready for work: WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE WORK:

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family). Apply. with reference, 525 Carroll-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE WORK;
must be a good cook. 4 Grant-sl., North Side.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL, GRR.
Tao or Scandinavian, in small private family;
must be good table watter. Apply at 275 Outarjo-st. must be good-table waiter. Apply at 279 Ontario-st.

WANTED—A GIRL, FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family at 854 North Wella-st., upstaira, belween North-av, and Georgins-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK for small family; must come well recommended; german or American preferred. 448 West Van Bernest. WANTED-AT THE HASTINGS HOUSE, 16 AND 18 East Adams-st., a kitchen girl. WANTED-GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small family; must be good lang-V housework in small family; must be good launderss. 262 Ohio-st.

W ANTED-AT NO. 296 WEST HARRISON-ST., A girl for general housework in a private family; must be agood washer and frone.

WANTED-A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL IN A private boarding-house, at 256 Ontario-st., North

WANTED-AT 1108 MICHIGAN-AV., A GIRL TO take care of children, and assist in second work. WANTED-NURSE GIRL: REFERENCES RE-SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Book keepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD SHORThand writer; moderate pay; best references. Address Q17. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN WHO
has a year's experience in the book and stationery
business. Address XX. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN WHO
has free years' experience in the hardware brades,
bas free years' experience in the hardware brades,
best of references (arnished. Address S 87, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL
1474 Dearbon-st. SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress in a first-class private family: is not afraid to work. Address S.S. Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK O and mandress. Call at 73 Twenty-ainth-st.

STUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO BIRLS, WOULD
do first and second work in one house, or would do
general housework. Call for three days at or address
231 Man-st., near Archer-av.

STUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMIby to cook, wash, and from first class references.

Please call at 361 Thirtieth-st. WANTED-GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY: WILL

Value office.

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SITUATIONS WANTED EMALE. SITUATION WANTED-BY A SCANDINAVIAN Rubler-st housework in a small family. 78 Rubker-st.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS
O cook and laundress: good references given. Apply
at 1267 South Haisted-st. SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.
Swahet, and froner, or che general housework, in a
private family; best of reference.

343 Twenty-sec-

ond-st.

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SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD DANISH GHEL
STUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD DANISH GHEL
SAW West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY FIRST CLASS COOK.
SITUATION WANTED-BY FIRST CLASS COOK.
Eighteenth-st., resr. SITUATION WANTED-BY TWO CAPABLE Stris, general work, cooking, or second-siri; will-ing and not afraid of work. 1455 Wentworth-av. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL, FOR Subond work and sewing, or would care for children in an American family. 142 Twentieth-st.

Seamstresses.
SITUATION WANTED—IN HOFEL OR PRIVATE family as seamstress. Address J, 310 Jackson-st.
NUFACS.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERson to take care of a baby in a first-class family.
Call at 361 Thirtieth-st., all this week.

CITUATION WANTED - BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN (faundress); would like washing to do at home. Only or address for two days at 572 7112 day. SITUATION WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS OR TO do second work in a private family or boarding-house. Carl or address 997 Wentworth-av. Good ref-Employment Agencies.

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CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY COMpositor with five years' experience as proof-reader in large office; desires a position the lither capacity. Address 501, Tribune office.

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Oney to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at OULDSMID'S Loan and Builton Office (licensed), 50 East Madiston - 8. Established 1803.

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PARMERS PORTABLE CORN-SHELLER AND grisimili on cabibition at 150 Kast Monroe-st. It shells, grands, bolts, separates the bran from the meas, and bags without sanding, except to piace the corn in the sheller. Parties looking for business, call and see this wonderful mill operate. Put. Reb. 12, 1878. MOR-RIS, EHLE & CO.

I HAVE FROM \$1.000 TO \$3,000 TO 18VEST-IN some paying business. Address R 50, 7thune office.

W. K. WILL SELL AT AUCTION JULT 8, 1878. AT 100 dock, to pay warehouse charges, one planeforte. HARRIS & CO., 160 West Monroe-st.

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The Tribune.

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Haverly's Theatre.

Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. E
Mr. John Dillon. "The Colleen Bawn."

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Var son street, opposite McVicker's Theatre. Th

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1878. Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex

change yesterday closed at 99%. Attorney-General Devens is said to h

completed an opinion to the effect that the Eight-Hour law must be construed as coming the Government to pay ten hours' wages for eight hours' work. A number of the letters written by Mrs.

MARY STEVENS to her husband during their unhappy married life are printed in our colsmns this morning. They will be read with interest on account of the history they con-tain of the troubles which finally led to the tragedy of Sunday night.

There is a custom-house difficulty at Mem phis, Tenn. Congressman Casey Young complains to Secretary SHERMAN that the rements of the law have been violated in the award of the contract, and asking that it be annulled. It is one of those cases in which Assistant-Secretary French would decide that the contractor who got the job was entitled to whatever advantage he coul secure, and that the Department must de-

Ex-Doorkeeper Polk continues to be in frame of mind about his removal throug the labors of the House Committee on Civil-Service Reform. He has comnenced to throw some bricks, and two of them have already hit somebody. He pays his respects to CLARKSON N. POTTER and CARTER H. HARRISON, accousing both of these eminent reformers of the Civil of his refusal to make appointments at their colicitation. Polk promised that he wouldn't

A man went to a ball in Higbee, Randolph County, Mo., a few nights ago, and was so brutally assaulted that he died of his injuries, and his body was boxed up and sent to St. Louis, where, it was supposed, mur flers were so common that nothing would be thought of the affair. An informality in the certificate accompanying he corpse was discovered by the Coroner of St. Louis, and subsequent investigation re-vealed the crime in all its deformity, probably to the utter astonishment of the perpetrators, who, by paying a larger sam for freight, might have easily sent the body of victim to Chicago.

the Berlin Congress, Servia is said to be the only State that is perfectly satisfied with the conditions meted out to her.

The Montenegrins, although they have been awarded a considerable cession of territory, are still very dissetisfied from the fact that their newly-acquired domain is in a direction ttical importance. Although the lity obtains Antivari, the port is neutral, and is open to Austrian The territorial addition to Servia is 192 square miles in extent, and the population therein numbers 182,000.

The whole question of instituting proc ings against the parties guilty of the fraud in the construction of the Chicago Custom truction of the Chicago Custon House has been relegated by Attorney-General DEVENS to Secretary SHERMAN, and by him relegated to District-Attorney Banos, of pation so efficiently conducted by rant a presentment of the case to the and Jury of the United Stats Court, by commenced anew, as none of the Grand Jury. If the matter wer left to the decision of the people of Chicago there is not much doubt that the Grand Jury would be instructed to sift the frauds thoroughly, and place the guilty parties on that for their plundering operations.

er curious product of the Porren in man who is alleged to have signed the so-called Weres-Assumed agreement, and who was subsequently killed by political assa-sins in West Feliciana Parish. This witness in West Feliciana Parish. This witness reserved to the last, evidently being ally-prepared statement which bore every adjustion of not having been prepared iniself. Having read this statement, witness proved to be of no further democrats, his bearing under on plainly indicating that he timony so peurile that it would scarcely listened to before a Justice of the Peace ght to be shown that Wenen had

seen the original SHERMAN letter, had had it in his possession, and subsequently destroyed it with his own hand. He failed to furnish the smallest ground for his belief that the letter was in SHERMAN's handwriting, and gave no reasonable explanation of his motive in destroying it. A man who virtually admits having lied about the murder of a brother for the sake of political effect would hardly be expected to destroy so valuable a document as the Sherman letter through any supersensitiveness concerning his dead brother's honor. The statement of this man regarding the letter he had himself written descriptive of his brother's assassination is ough to discredit his entire testimony. He is evidently another Anderson in poin of veracity, with the addition of some revolting features which were lacking in the latter's testimony.

In accordance with the terms of the Army Appropriation bill, approved June 18, which provides that the headquarters of all military divisions and departments shall be estab-lished in time of peace at points where the Government owns buildings or barracks within the several departments and divisions, unless the Secretary of War shall by order otherwise direct, the latter has issued an order instructing the various Commanding Generals to select from the posts within their respective commands a place for their headquarters, and the following selections have been made by them Maj Gen. HANCOCK goes to Governor's Island, New York harbor; Maj.-Gen. Mc-Dowell, to the Presidio of San Francisco Brig.-Gen. Howard, to Fort Vancouver, W. T.: Brig.-Gen. TERRY, to Fort Snelling Minn. : Brig.-Gen. Onp. to San Antonio De pot (a Government building in San Antonio Tex.); Brig.-Gen. CROOK, to Omaha Barracks: Brig.-Gen. Augus, to Newport Bar. racks, Kentucky : Brig.-Gen. Pope is already located at the military post, Fort Leavenworth; and Col. WILCOX is at Fort Whipple Prescott, Arizona. The only exception made is Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN'S headquarters, which we are happy to say remain in this

Mrs. JENES and ANDERSON have definitely retired from the investigation, the former leaving behind her a trail of light, and th latter a very bad smell. Mrs. JENES has had her little day of notoriety, and retires in good order. Anderson has earned every one's contempt, lost his position of night-editor, and, altogether, is in a bad way. As we shall probably hear no more of either of them, it is fortunate that their last recorded expressions are their opinions of each other. An-DERSON writes to her, "You are not even or dinarily shrewd," intimates that she has lied "most damnably," and that she ought to b sent to an insane asylum; whereupon the lively Mrs. JENES answers him that he has not good sense; that he talks too much; and that there is "a place in Baton Rouge" that would make "a suitable residence" for him, where "the regulation costume" would well befit his "bright blonde beauty." It would be rash for an outsider to challenge either's estimate of the other, as there is a possibility both are telling the truth. Most people, however, will be willing to accept the estimates at their face value, and be thankful to get rid of two such undesirable representatives of the versatility of Louisiana politics.

The sudden discontinuance of the Evenin Post yesterday, without notice or explanation took its patrons by surprise. The last issue gave no intimation that it intended to cease immediately to live, but its creditors refused to carry it any further, and it suddenly dropped out of newspaper existence. The Post stablished as long ago as 1865 as a ches ning newspaper. From the time Dr. C. H. RAY became its editor, until his death in 1870, the Post gained ground. When he died it had reached a paying basis. From that time until yesterday it has been on down grade, gradually but steadily and surely unning out its sands of stantly sinking money. First and last if must have lost for its stockholders and creditors a quarter of a million dollars-perhaps more. The death last spring of Mr. O. A. WILLARD, who had obtained ontrol of it, precipitated the catastrophe. His widow and sister made a brave and en ergetic effort to carry it on, but their lack of newspaper experience rendered the attempt impracticable, and the creditors were constrained to sell it to the highest bidder at private sale. It only brought \$16,200. The archasers are Lawson & Co., proprietors of the Evening News," who purchase it for the sake of the press franchise in the Western Association. It would seem that three afternoon daily papers cannot be supported in this city.

It looks very much as though another for gery of James E. Anderson's had been discovered. Day before yesterday an affidavit was produced before the Louisiana Sub-Committee purporting to have been made by Thomas H. Jenks, in which that person is represented as swearing that there was a spiracy to prevent Anderson from returning to East Feliciana to hold an election; that the election in that parish "was the most peaceable and fair ever witnessed by affiant"; and that Anderson subsequently signed his protest against it merely in order to secure the election of HAYES and WHEEL-ER. Yesterday, the man JENKS, who is said o have made this affidavit, appeared before the Washington Committee and denied that he had ever made such an affidavit, which, by the way, was in Anderson' handwriting. This now becomes a question of veracity between Anderson and Jenks. and in any such issue Anderson is at a decided disadvantage, no matter who the party to the controversy may be. It will be re membered that, when the ANDERSON-WEBE contract was examined, the bulk of evidence pointed to the theory that Anderson had forged Wenen's name. The Notary before whom the contract was signed and attested swore that he did not know the man represented to be WEDER, and gave a description of him which did not answer to WERER'S appearance. This JENES paper may be of the same kind,—especially as L. B. JENES. whom it refers to in one place, has given a nial to all it sets forth as relating t

aker RANDALL, in his Philadelphi ch of Monday evening, was very enthudastic in recounting the useful measures passed by Congress, and arrogated to th cratic party all the credit therefor, in regard of the facts that the Senate currence in these measures was as essen tial as that of the House, and that the Ser ate was as decidedly Republican as the House was Democratic. But Speaker Ran-DALL, in his partisan enthusiasm, went too far when he added: "We have said to Secretary SHERMAN, 'You shall not decrease the ne of currency in this country, and by the 1st of October next greenbacks will be

received by the Government in payment of

all duties." Only half of this assertion is true. Congress did not pass the law providduties after Oct. 1 next, and therefore Congress said nothing of that kind to Secretary SHERMAN. The reason why such a law was not passed, as it ought to have been, was on account of Democratic opposition in the House. The bill was passed in the Senate, and Democratic filibustering in the House led by Tom Ewing, prevented the passage of the Senate bill. Subsequently the Democratic House did pass a similar bill, ont it was not till the very last day, when it was known to be too late to get the concur rence of the Senate. The story of this legis ation is as familiar to Speaker RANDALL as to anybody in Congress, and he knows that not only did Congress fail to pass such a bill, out also that the failure was due to the Democrats of the House. It is very strange that he should have so glaringly misrepreented the matter in a public speech.

TRADES-UNION SENTIMENTS. The speeches and resolutions at the trades-mion picnic on Sunday last were characterized by the vagueness, incoherence, and in consistencies common to such occasions, but were none the less evidence of how little hese persons have considered the important subjects they undertake to discuss, and how argely they are victimized by the half-truths nunciated by the demagogues who mislead hem. All this is notably illustrated in the nottoes placarded on the banners borne in the procession, and we invite attention to some of these declarations, so conspicuously launted by men who, through ignorance,

onestly believe them. Thus: "A rich man means much labor never paid." The exact drift of this is somewhat obcure, but what was intended possibly is, hat every dollar of his property represents so nuch money unlawfully withheld from some vorkman. Riches, taken in the ordinary ense of accumulated wealth, mean money saved. Thus the man who works at \$2 per day, and who limits his expenditure to \$1 per day, becomes in two years' time the owner of money equal to one year's earnings. It is noney earned by his own hard labor, the lawful and honest product of his own toil and industry. In two years he has saved from his wages a sum equal to one year's earnings. To that extent he is " a rich man"; but how has he deprived any other man of pay for his labor? Who has been left unpaid by him? How has he robbed labor of its pay? And what is all vealth-that which men call riches-but the ocumulation of the differences between receipts and expenditures? There are such things as the sudden acquisition of riches. There have been prizes drawn in lotteries, and gifts from deceased relatives, and the discoveries of rich placers, but these things are so infrequent that they cannot be con sidered as an ordinary means of getting rich. Men who buy and sell goods, and become rich, generally do so by the small gains represented between the income and the expenditure. Honestly-made rich-

es, among the mass of men, are the steady accumulations of small sums, representing the profits of trade, the savings of wages, and the economical expenditure for personal wants. There are riches made uddenly by speculation, just as they are at he gambling-table; but the rich men of the world owe their wealth to the accumulation of small profits on large sales and a vigilant restraint on personal expenditure. The accumulation of riches is due not so much to the magnitude of the daily receipts or income, as it is to the thrift which restrains and limits expenditure. How can a man who honestly earns by labor, skill, and economy all he and healthful saving in his expenditures deprive labor of its pay, or do injustice to any other human being? Another of these

ottoes reads thus: Eight hours as a legal, normal work-day is There is no law, and can be none, in this ountry, to compel any man to work ven eight hours per day, or for any given sum per hour or per day, against his free onsent. Such a law would be despotic, and no Government could possibly enforce it. Labor is of necessity free. Man is entitled to work at whatever lawful occupation may est suit his taste and his ability. He should be free to receive all that his skill experience, and industry can command, but this is prohibited by some of the trades-unions which regulate wages per capita, and not by the value of the labor performed. The hours of work and the wages per hour re matters of contract, each man making the best contract he can secure. To prohibit the regulation of wages and hours of work by contract would be an act of intoleraole oppression. To compel a man by law to pay as much for eight hours' work as for ten ours' work would be as unjust as to compel a man by law to work ten hours for the ages paid for eight hours' labor. Freedom of labor depends upon the absolute non. nterference of the law with the right of

contract, both as to wages and the hours of abor:
. The laboring man works to support the capi talistic class."
'The workingmen do all the work, capitalists get all the pay. Work creates all wealth." The meaning to be extracted from those nottoes is, that the laborer is entitled to wages for his work, and to the money ob-tained from the sale of the goods besides. The service performed by the employer is to count for nothing. It is denied that the mployer does any work, though as a matter of fact he is the hardest worker of the lot. If "capitalists get all the pay," it must be because they pay no wages, and use only slave labor. The complaint is, for example, that twenty-five workmen are employed to build a house; the employer furishes the lumber, the stone, the bricks, nortar, glass, paint, and other materials; e pays the wages of the workmen, and hough their labor put these materials in the shape of the building, the capitalist who paid for land, material, and wages wrongfully owns the building, and not the "workmen who reated it." He is the possessor of wealth created by labor," is the argument. If an imployer purchases a stock of leather, and ools, and machinery, and employs 400 men to make boots and shoes, he paying the workmen the agreed wages, the complaint s, that the boots and shoes they "have created by their labor " do not belong to the 400 men in addition to the wages, but to the man who bought the leather, tools, and nachinery and paid the wages. The knavish fallacy of this reasoning ought to be evident, specially to men whose interests are so osely identified with labor. The men who make boots and shoes "create" no value except that which their labor has added to the raw materials placed in their hands. The shop, machinery, books, and tools are not theirs. The value given by their labor to the raw material is that represented by the

wages paid to them for their labor. The

capitalist who buys the raw material, fur-

the wages of those who make the goods and keep his accounts, pays for all that "is created" by work, and if he can get back what he has paid out, with a small advance, he s fortunate, but if he fail to do so, then he has to bear the loss alone.
"Down with the competition of prison labor with free labor."

There are 1,800 able-bodied men in the State's Prisons in Illinois, who had resorted to crime. Safety of society demands their imprisonment. They have to be fed, and clothed, and guarded. Shall they be maintained in idleness? Shall the public who are not criminal be taxed to support these men, or shall they be compelled to earn enough to pay for the food they consume? The farmers of this State who pay taxes have declared that these convicts shall be ompelled to earn enough to feed and clothe selves, and the trades-unions will have some difficulty in persuading the farmers to take upon themselves the cost of feeding 1,800 idle, non-producing criminals. Here

are several other mottoes, all of a kind: "Labor must and shall rule what it creates.
"Production belongs to the producer, the o the toiler. "
"Down with wages slavery."

We have already commented upon muc that is implied in these sentiments. Labor s entitled to what it creates, and the valu of this is represented by the wages paid. Labor, when furnished with tools, shops, machinery, and raw materials, can make boots and cloth, iron and furniture, and is entitled to all it can get for what it produces It cannot have the thing produced and the wages for producing it at the same time. If t produces an article and converts the same nto money, the value of the labor of pro fuction is measured by the proceeds of the sale of the thing produced. This is wages,the amount of the wages being more or less as the sale be at a profit or loss. Ordinary wages guarantees labor against loss. Exactly "wages-slavery" is to be abolished we do not understand. Labor, to be remunerated, must have wages; when wages stop, labor must stop. relation of employer and employed must exist; one man who has property guarantee to other men a certain price for their work in producing a certain article. He pays the wages and owns the article. If he can sell it at a profit, the profit is his gain. If he has to sell at a loss, he must suffer it. On any other terms the labor would not have been employed, nor the wages paid. Just where the "slavery" exists, these Communists never explain.

Until trades-unions can find some law, hum r Divine, that can be enforced, whereby labor can establish the price which men shall pay for products, -that is, establish a legal price which men shall pay for all they buy or consume, -it is idle for artisans to undertake o "rule what it creates." If labor demands \$2 for producing that for which no man will pay more than \$1.75, then that branch of productive labor must suspend or reduce its lemand to the current value. It cannot compel consumers to pay more than what they please for goods, and therefore cannot sucessfully maintain a price for the labor of producing.

We might extend these comments indefinitely, but we have said enough to show how the sophistry and haif-truths asserted in the mottoes, and which form the groundwork of all the speeches, are perverted and abused by demagogues to mislead men upon subjects which they naturally have so much at heart, and on which they should be intellicently instructed.

AIRING DEMOCRATIC DIRTY LINEN. the local Democratic managers in Cincinnati, as to the methods by which the elec-1876, for his party, makes very interesting reading when one takes into account the Democratic protestations of reform and de nunciations of fraud that have been so abundant of late. In making this statement HOLLAND was influenced by motives of revenge. In the first place, he had been imprisoned for the commission of frauds upon the ballot-box, and thought his Democratic friends ought to have sworn him clear and, second, although fairly elected as a delegate to the recent Democratic State Convention, he was not allowed admission. which certainly was rank ingratitude to one who had done so much for his party. Putting together the testimony upon which HOLLAND was convicted and the statemen which he now makes in revenge for his grievances, we get the following highly inresting story of Democratic reform and honesty in the modes of conducting elections : In order to give TILDEN a good send-off

in November, and lend eclat and impulse to the election, it was necessary to carry Ohio with a rush in the October election. No onappreciated that necessity more keenly than Tilden himself and his managers, and, or the allotment of money from "the bar'l for the West, Cincinnati came in for \$7,000 In order "to put it where it would do the most good," HOLLAND was made purveyor, and he got in his work well. Three or fou different assortments of precious rascals wer imported from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chicago, ready for any villainy that might be suggested to them, and asking no other reward than ample expenses and whisky. His villains were divided into two factions. The ugliest and dirtiest, who could not be made to appear respectable by any amount of embellishm linen, were voted, EPH HOLLAND says, in the Democratic wards and precincts, where ruffianism and filth were prima facie Democratic qualifications. The best looking and cleanest of the lot were selected for Repub lican wards, and for once in their lives wer arrayed in clean attire and polished up so as to imitate respectability, though they chafed under the indignity of a clean shirt, and suffered much from the necessity of keeping sober, especially when they realized that the remainder of their fellows were getting glori ously drunk in the discharge of their patrioti duties. The respective gangs were kept busy all day, and until the repeating grev tedious and monotonous. Even Holland himself was ashamed of it. He says: "Why, I voted my New York, Baltimore and Chicago men that day so many times was ashamed to turn up with them. kept going from poll to poll, and back again, till it seemed foolish and like boys play." About 1,000 to 1,500 bogus votes

were thus polled. As the result of this infamous rascal ity, Banning was elected to Congres over STANLEY MATTHEWS by a pur ported majority of 75, and SAYLER over FORCE by 500 majority, and the county ticket was run in by a few hundred. Had it not been for this ballot-box stuffing by importe ruffians paid for with money from TILDEN'S "bar"," both Banning and SAYLER would have been defeated, and the Republican would have elected the larger part of the county ticket. Holland says: "Why, I know to a certainty that RANNING was beaten

by MATTHEWS in the Second District by more than 500 votes, but it was my business to see those Republican votes overcome, and I did it, and was caught. But I never suffered any punishment I was not paid for. As I said, I was caught, but the man (Ban-NING) I was engaged to see elected enjoyed his office just the same that he never was elected to." This man BANNING now holds his seat in Congress by one of the boldest and most unblushing frauds ever perpetrated, and he knows it. The fraud was clearly proven in the courts and the or ganizer of it punished, and he knows He was honestly beaten by 500 votes, and he knows it. Some Democrats hold offices which have been obtained b fraud, but the fraud has never been exposed This man Banning holds on to his office after the fraud is exposed and officially proven in the courts. He has no hesitation in retaining his seat after it is shown by unquestion testimony and by the confessions of the very rascals engaged in it that the ballot-boxes in his district were stuffed by imported rufflan from Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia, an other cities, and that his opponent was fairly elected. To hold a seat obtained in thi manner is disreputable, dishonorable, and lishonest. In contrast with such a politician Anderson deserves sympathy and Mrs. JENES appears as an exalted patriot. With all he assurance of this pair, it is doubtful whether either of them would consent to ccupy an office obtained by such means, and exposed so completely. To cap the climax of audacity, this man Banning sits in his fraudulent seat and votes out members honestly elected. When he has not been ngaged in breaking down the army, he has been howling himself hoarse at the Presilent, and holding his seat by the most unlushing fraud ever committed in this country; has been hypocritically bewailing alleged rauds in Louisiana and Florida, and vociferously demanding their investigation in the interests of Democratic reform and purity! No wonder that even Epp Holling ambler and vagabond, indignantly ex claims: "Nice crowd, they are, to talk of morality and reform. I could buy all their souls with a dollar, and I have pocketed many a time the money that bought the places they hold. Reform—bah! it make me sick. Why, these men who kicked me out of the Convention, in the cause of moral ity and reform, are the men who bought me to debauch the ballot-box and falsify the re turns, and who paid me for it,-the men for whom I suffered obloquy and disgrace and a year's deprivation of my liberty in

bout enough of them." COIN CONTRACTS.

ail,-nice reformers, they are! I have had

COIN CONTRACTS.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 1.—In your editorial saturday last you say:
If the combined Greenbackers, Nationals, and Communists should succeed in securing direction of Ameioan legislation, and should proceed to pay off the United States bonds in shinplasters and flood the community with billions of so-called "legal-tender" in the shape of irredeemable serip; if they should acquisifficient nower to revolutionize the Supreme Cour and set at defiance the constitutional principle of Gornment money; if they shall thus enable a classiswindle their creditors by paying their achies the order of the continuation of

Now, I have no doubt myself of the correctness of your conclusion, but I have met businessmen who hold to the opinion that such contracts connot be enforced. Will you please state for their information, and of your readers generally, under what provision of law statute or other "special coin contracts" can be enforced: Have any such been enforced by State or United States Courts?

Contracts payable in gold have been in general use in this country for many years, and ever since the time paper currence suffered a depreciation. There is no law prohibiting the performance of contracts in coin, or in any other commodity. Contracts ollars, silver dollars, or greenback or in so many bushels of wheat or barrels of flour, or so many days' labor, are all legal and there can be no valid reason why they should not be enforced. There are certain classes of imported goods, such as coffees, which are sold by importers at their prices n gold, and when sold on credit the notes are payable in gold, or in paper money at ts gold value. There are perhaps several nillions of dollars which have been loaned in this city since the fire, payment of principal and interest in gold being stipulated in the contract, and secured by mortgages on gages, and the principal on many of them, ave been paid in gold. In some cases the Mortgage Company has brought suit to foreclose, and decrees based upon the coin con dition have been rendered, and the property has been sold, the purchaser to pay in gold, according to the original contract. In thes cases, at least, the United States Courts have nforced the performance of the contracts We have never heard of any case where the validity of such contracts was questioned and hence, perhaps, is due the fact that our correspondent has not found any judicial decisions maintaining such contracts. Con tracts for rents, and for loans, and for vari

ous commercial transactions, specifically payable in gold, have been quite common in a the large cities for years. The City Council has passed the ordinance repealing the Dearborn street extension ordinance over the Mayor's veto by a vote of 25 yeas to 9 nays, and enacted an ordinance for new opening proceedings by the same vote This is very risky business. The President of the Council "asked the Aldermen to postone action until the Supreme Court could rive a decision on the question in the Forestville avenue case, as to whether certain acts estopped the city from abandoning the mprovements without paying for the property condemned. He believed the matte could be postponed safely, and, if the veto was sustained, he had a resolution providing for withdrawing the warrants for the collection of the assessment until next fall, when decision would probably be given in the Forestville avenue case." But the advice of the President of the Council was not heeded. Enough members had been secured in advance to put the thing through regardless of consequences. The character of the arguments in favor of overriding the veto may be judged from these samples:

be judged from these samples:

Ald. Carr was also in favor of the adoption of the ordinance, since it would do substantial justice to all the parties interested. Assuming that the city would sustain heavy damages, it was still better for the Council to attempt to do justice to the people in the neighborhood affected by the ordinance. [Applause.]

Ald. Theoor supported the motion in a orief speech, stating that he would rather pay something out of his own pocket than be accessory to an infamous swindle which certain land-sharks wished to perpetrate on the people.

gainst the property was \$1,122,011. Some of this has actually been collected: voucher have been issued for \$120,000, and warrants for the balance are in the hands of the County Treasurer for collection. When the repealing ordinance first passed the Council, suits were immediately commenced against the city for damages. The Mayor's veto stopped any further action; but, now that repeal has been forced through the over the veto, we suppose the dam

against the city. The argument is "that the city has taken possession of the street, and by its delays has passed the day when it could retrace its steps. It has recognized the judgment for damages as a valid judgment by receiving money on account of the ssessment, in paying parties a portion of the damages, and by requiring parties to build on a particular line by refusing to allow them to build on the old line." In the North State street case the Supreme Cour decided that the city could abandon the 'extension" or "opening" proceeding any time before possession had The first question now to determine is whether the city has taken possession for if it has done so it cannot abandon the street, under the proceed-ings had, without being still liable for the judgment, unless the Supreme Court shall render a new decision enlarging the exemption of the city from liability. If the city is beaten in those damage suits, the taxpayers of Chicago will be "stuck" for at east a million of dollars, and if the litigation so results, it will damn every man of the twenty-five Aldermen who persisted in subjecting the city to the danger of being mulct in the damages. Nothing would have been lost by waiting until the Forestville avenue case had been decided, as it involves th very points upon which the city's liability in the Dearborn street case turns. The heroic don't-care-a-d-n-for-expenses style of declamation in which Alds Cary, Daty THROOP, and GILBERT so freely indulged will not seve them from the wrath to come if the city shall be left in the lurch for a million by their reckless action.

There evidently is an affinity between Gen. Ruy tile lady had concluded her first day's testimony and left the room, BUTLER turned to POTTER, and, with every manifestation of admiration, remarked: "I say, POTTER, isn't she a h-ll of a woman?" From any other person such a re-mark might be construed to mean the reverse of admiration, but coming from BUTLER it was the very highest possible eulogium, just as one bully sometimes will salute another with som profane enithet that is meant as a term of en learment. In her interview with the ative of the Washington Post, Mrs. JENKS fully eciprocated BUTLER's admiration. exclaimed, "he's just beautiful; and when he smiles he is perfectly lovely." JENKS means a great deal. It was not simply conventional remark as when one lady says that such a person is "too sweet for anythi and "just too lovely," and "quite too awfully perfectly splendid." If she intended anything of this sort she would have complimented Mc-MAHON and BILL SPRINGER, who certainly are better looking men than BEN BUTLER. It was not satirical, for in the very next breath she remarked that "when he sat up and tried to loo important ne was simply harrid." She was certainly in carnest, and so was BUTLER. It was evidently a case of love at first sight, and one of such a desperate sort that Mr. JENES will be warranted in keeping a sharp lookout after the

OLIVE LOGAN has interviewed Gen. GRANT. not for the purpose of giving the public any new information about GRANT's opinion of public affairs, but to show off OLIVE, as she used to show off her fine dresses upon the stage. most of the interview is taken up with what the LOGAN said to GRANT, rather than with what h said to her, although she did get him to say that he only lost 40,000 men before Richmo assured Grant that the people of the United States were very well satisfied with what he did during the Rebellion, which must have been a consolation to GRANT, inasmuch as the citizens of the Republic have taken no pains whatever to attest their appreciation of his services since he met ROBERT E. LEN on that famous April day at Appomattox Court-House. Logan next rallied him about a third term, and the joke was s immensely funny that she says GRANT laughed. If there is any humor that will make an Amerito pay specified debts in fixed sums of gold can citizen laugh in a distant land, far from the nes and associations of his childhe assure him upon your word and honor that as teemed fellow-citizens intend to nominate him to the highest office in their gift.

> Mr. BEARD, the Collector of Boston, does no mean that his subordinates shall be compelled to contribute money for campaign purposes un less they please to do so. He recently issued a COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 19, 1878.—Sin: My attention has been called to a circular letter signed by George C. Gorman, Secretary, asking for contributions to the fund of the Republican Congressional Committee, and, as I am informed, generally received by the employes under my charge.
>
> You will understand that action of this kind must be entirely voluntary on your part; that re-

You will understand that action of the state of the state

Mr. GEORGE C. GORHAM will take due notice and govern himself accordingly. It is said that BEN BUILER will not ask any of this fund to aid in his re-election this fall, the amount which h has received from TILDEN as one of his counsel campaign purposes. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer

writing from Indianapolis, unearths a diabolical oceacy to defeat "The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash" for the Senate. He says the plot includes in it such men as State Treasurer SHAW, Gen. LOVE, CASS. BYFIELD, Auditor HENDERson, and others. He declares that "Mr. Voor-Rubens,' who are the bone and sinew, the ver life, of the Democracy of the State. For that reason, and for that reason alone, he has 'got himself disliked' by the 'swallow-tail' kings who plot rule or ruin for the party within th luxurious teis-a-tete rooms of the Washington Club. These view with anxiety, ill-concealed the fact that the popularity of The Sycamore of the Wabash may overshadow that of the Vice President de jure completely." The correspond icans to carry the Legislature, but concentrat

There are rumors flying about the streets that nore than a baker's dozen of the twenty-five Aldermen who voted to override the Mayor's veto of the Dearborn street repealing ordinar were influenced by cool cash in hand paid. If the list of ayes are carefully looked over, it will not be difficult to sort them out. It has been reported for some time that certain property-owners who wanted the veto overridden had clubbed together and made up a purse to mough Aldermen that the veto should be beat twenty-four constitute two-thirds, and the num ber cast against the veto was twenty-five; so that one more was "persuaded" than was act-ually needed; but it was considered best to make a sure thing of it, by having a "spare. After the dice were loaded, the result of the hrow was certain.

The St. Louis Q.-D. says the Republicans of Illinois have made some excellent nominations vell worthy of the support and confidence the people. "The nominee for State Treasurer SMITH, of Galena, was a brave soldier i the War, and is popular in all sections of the for Superintendent of Public Instruction, is gentieman of unexceptionable character, and admirably fitted for the duties to which we are sure he will be called in November."

The German newspapers give a vivid acc f how the family of Dr. Nobeling, the would assassin of Emperor William, received the news of his crime. The Cologne Gazette say that, on the day of the shooting; Nobeline's mother and father-in-law were sitting at the

ouse sipping coffee when they saw a Court oach drive up to the door of Dr. Langenbeck. coach drive up to the door of Dr. LANGENBECK.

The remark was made that some distinguished person must suddenly have failen ill, and soon afterward a back arrived at their house from which a Sister of Charity alighted. "Great God!" exclaimed Nobeling's mother; "what alls my daughter!" for it was she. "Has CHALLES been here to-day!" said the Sister. "No," replied the Major, "he was here yesterday." "And you do not know what has occurred Unter den Linden!" "No." "said the. curred Unter den Linden?" "No." said the other, "don't torture us. What is the matter?" "The Emperor has been shot, and the murderer calls himself CHARLES NOBELING. They are crying his name in the streets. I heard them and came to ask where CHARLES is." The Major was petrified and the mother fainted. Just then another carriage drove up containing police agents, who took the Major and his wife to the Bureau of Police. Nonz-

Mr. Louis J. Jennings, formerly editor of man, certain unfavorable rumors to the conman, certain unfavorable rumors to the con-trary notwithstanding. He was charged with beating his wife, and at once instituted a suit for libel against his defamers. Mr. James Brooks, of the New York Express, and his associates, were made defendants to the suit, and at the proper time the mother-in-law of Mr. JENNINGS appears before the foot-lights. She writes a letter to JAY GOULD's newspaper, in which she indignantly denies that Mr. Jan-NINGS has ever ill-treated her daughter, but, on the contrary, she declares him to be one of the best and kindest of husbands. When a moth-er-in-law does that for a fellow, he must be a

Ex-Senator CARPENTER, of Washington City, has arrived in Milwaukee, where he owns newspaper and a house and lot, and where h will spend a few days, looking over the ground and surveying the political situation. His arrival is properly and conspicously heralded by his personal organ, although it is too shrewd to announce the real purpose of Mr. CARPEN-TER's visit. It is generally understood among Mr. CARPENTER's personal and political friends. that he is still yearning for another term in the United States Senate, and that he is not averse to entering the race next winter against Ser

The Republicans of Ohio are expressing much regret at the peremptory refusal of the Hon. J. D. Cox, of the Toledo District, to be a candidate for re-election. He seems to have wearied of Congressional life. The Cleveland Leader says of him:

Leader says of him:

That so good a man as he cannot remain in Congress is deeply to be regretted. During the whole of his public life, which it is to be sincerely hoped is not to end here, Gen. Cox has acted the part of a brave soldier, a ripe scholar, a wise statesman, and, above all, an honest, patriotic man. All of these virtues have been possessed by him in no mean degree, but on the contrary in such a measure as to have rendered him an ornament to any legislative body, and a man whom Ohio may cherish with the noblest of her sons.

The Blue-Ribbon, of Davenport, publishe what purports to be the number of the temperance-ribbon pledges in counties of filinois: "In thirty-seven counties, exclusive of Cook, 188,-782; in Cook, 70,000." If the number in the thirty-seven counties is not more accurately s wild guess-work and gross exaggeration. We Cook County, but it is not believed that over 10,000 adults have taken the pleage. This is not an easy community to persuade into teeto-

BILL SPRINGER said to BEN BUTLER, as Mrs. JENES took her departure: "The saddest word of tongue or pen is some derned thing that might have been. What if Mrs. JENES had produced a letter written by JOHN SHERMAN! Oh. my! Think of GUILDEROY's kite, or BEECHER's Life of CHRIST, or a cyclone on a Western prairie!" And BILL, in an ecstasy of delight what "might have been," walked ab the Committee-room on his hands, his langling in the air after the manner of the boys playing circus.

So far as we can see, Mr. WATTERSON has of it neither apology from Hawry, arbitration nor a fight. He has simply had the privilege o aying what he thought of HEWITT plimentary terms, which Hzwarr has returned with interest. If he has got ahead in the mat-ter of calling hard names, it must be considered that Kentucky politics is provocative of

Dr. KAINE, the editor of the Milwaukee Daily Murphey, which is MATT CARPENTER's onal organ, acknowledges that he writes for a penny a line, but states his intention t strike for higher wages. If his employers place the same estimate upon his services the s readers do, his pay will remain the same.

The Albany Argus wants to know if it is not "a terrible degradation that a female such as Mrs. JENKS confesses herself to be is in high favor with the Administration?" We should say that, as an exponent of Republican JENKS is no worse a specimen than ANDERSON is as the product of Tildenism.

The St. Louis G.-D. wants to get out a natent on the proposal to run GRANT for a third term, and is constantly parading the fact that it was the first paper to suggest it. The G.-D. seems to have forgotten those terrific articles three years ago in the New York Herald on "Cæsar-" that shook the country. A Lowell paper says that the public mind in

the Seventh Congressional District is about evenly divided between these two questions

BUTLER after?" We cannot throw any light lently not after Mrs. JENKS. A man in New Orleans out of empl stuck his arm out of a Greet-car window and had it broken by another passing car, and the verdict of the jury gave him \$7,500 damages.

Now all lazy tramps and loafers in the city ride with their arms dangling out of the car-windows ready to be broken. A Milwankee newspaper says that that city has had more burlesque entertainments the past season than ever before," probably because the Daily Murphey has never ceased for a single day to cut such fantastic tricks before high

The BUTLER-POTTER Coroner's jury now holding a post-mortem examination upon the dead body of Tildenism must hurry up or the dogdays will make the remains smell worse the yer. An ounce of civit, good apothecary.

The Cincinnati Commercial is organizing second-term movement for Mr. HAYES. The Republicans of Michigan, Iowa, and Illinois, in State Convention assembled, did not second the

Since ELIZABETH has been bounced out of Plymouth Church, she will no longer be considered a Christian, "with all that the term im-

"When the swallows homeward fix," they will find that a large number of college and other graduates have preceded them.

When Mrs. JENKS was discharged, BILL SPRINGER sighed as though a great burdeen reproved from his mind. ont-axes and coffee for two. It is stated

that Rossen and ACKLEN will fight with broa The noise that the BUTLER-POTTER Con e don't like to hear: Gov. Norms.

When JENNY LIND spanks her baby, it

Mamie Stevens

Her Condition Ye Around

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What the Prisone Matters i

and Her Radden Transitions fr Anti-Steve

THE CONDITION OF MA

was much the same a

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A Number of Lette

There was no perce better or worse. All before the house a mo varied in size, but it was ered here and there in-tragedy. The neighboringly of the poor mering flesh that lies bed at No. 342 W. The suffering of must be terrible. The analysis of the suffering of the sufferi speaks volumes of the be en during. The pro-the bullet. Dr. E. M. charge, says that it muheek back of the eye, corner of the brain, pro side. Her condition is the ness. It is not a comate of necessity, know what without being able to ta without being able to ta any intelligible manner head must give her a gr times she was convulsiv scene was one of quiet now and then came in, s weary with long wate little sister—bright-eyed sort of silent watcher of The physician came and vals, and people flock long.

vals, and people flock long.

In the evening there c A CHANGE FOR The girl had a clapse a twitching. She had be nourishment during nightfall showed a c Dr. Landis called At that time there we crowd upon the outside, without, for what the knew not themselves. dis left the bedside. The for the worse, and, thou nazard an opinion, he see lief that she would not is pulse was twenty-four, at tremely labored, while the perspiration, caused by perspiration, caused by vitalic forces. When Di he left orders that no on not even the reporters,-At 10: 30 o'clock Dr. L

At 19: 30 o'clock Dr. La crowd outside was still-as to persons, but in nu about the same as du Stevens' condition had presthing was more labe forty-eight. The Docto no hope, and the questie would live could be He thought the end but that she might light, though she might them. In the room was and gentlemen. At the tor and attendant. Fro Young was handing repet they were busy writing they were busy writing which burned a carbonsort of darkened sick Near them sat that litt ly, but saving not a wor At 1 c'clock the patie although she had fits when she would sudd better, with a faint sho

to the parlor, done by her sorrowing that could be done to of her doomed exist might be. She has a an immense amount

STEV HOW HE IS G A reporter happened ing on business, and minutes' talk with St to the fact that his v

suffer in her place. He ed he could see her, but fact that she was ur seeing her would do suppose that is so." I he knew any woman bampson, and was very he had never entered forbidden by the n woman since his m for jealousy. he had no side and was dall on his s spoonies whose names rather unpleasant proton two days. In speakin derive some pleasure had been shown up marked that he knew that he had better his wife. In response the reporter as to whe the reporter as to wheth asways claimed that she faithful to him, he replie HE WOULDN'T GO SO she made any such claim ever, that she had talked prostitution, becau enough enlarged some to many to be the exter his case, and seemed to for the course he ha offense on the part of he was her husband to to son Park, and in her When asked why

inaddened by the sight he had drawn up a bill that his wife tore it up.

A PRIEND CA where his parent him is the parent with the sign parent him is the sign par where his parents reshim in his rough way, it troduction, that he was misfortune. "Yes," oretty rough, but such know." The friend p that he supposed the know." The friend pi that he supposed they things connected with the the jail that he to with any degree the jail fare, and the tain German reporter German to him, much that this young man that he must talk English some reason or other the

some reason or other the in question gave Stever latter termed in the slan racket." He seemed so light when the friend we sent that figentical pid but the friend told him wasn't so bad after all, clie him somewhat.

His first move vestered

Alls first move vestered SECURE AN and after consultation we cured Mr. A. S. Trude, charge of his case. So "the cage" about noon, tation with Mr. Trude, not made public, but it line of defense was middle of defense was middle of friends, who offere promised to stand by hi father has not been written, will be the consultation of the case of

of Washington City, see, where he owns a and lot, and where he

ies of Illinois: "It

to BEN BUTLER, as Mrs

Mr. WATTERSON has oversy with Mr. Hewirr horn. He has got out om Hewirr, arbitration, apply had the privilege of to Hewirr in uncom-th Hewirr has returned as got ahead in the mat-ce, it must be considered ties is provocative of

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paper says that that city sque entertainments the before, "probably because a never ceased for a sin-ntastic tricks before high the angels blush.

a Coroner's jury now hold-imination upon the dead at hurry up or the dog-emains smell worse than rit, good apothecary.

mmercial is organizing a as for Mr. HAYES. The ran, lows, and Illinois, in mbled, did not second the

been bounced out of e will no longer be con-with all that the term im-

we homeward fly," they te number of college and preceded them.

lee for two. It is stated stan will fight with broad

BUTLER-POTTER Commit-

o spanks her baby, it is overment cure.

DYING. Mamie Stevens Drawing Nigh to

Her Condition Yesterday--- The Crowd Around the House.

Her Last Moment.

That the Prisoner Has to Say About Matters in General.

A Number of Letters from Mrs. Stevens and Her Mother.

Iniden Transitions from Love to Wrath-Some Anti-Stevens Epistles.

THE WIFE.

THE CONDITION OF MAMIE STEVENS TESTERDAY There was no perceptible change either for better or worse. All day long there lingered before the house a morbid, gaping crowd. It. rered here and there in groups, discussing the traredy. The neighbors all speak sympathizingly of the poor mass of suffering, quivering flesh that lies stretched upon the bed at No. 342 West Congress street. The suffering of the wounded wife must be stretched to the features wounded to the suffering that she must peaks volumes of the suffering that she must the bullet. Dr. E. M. Landis, the surgeon in charge, says that it must have severed the opticcord and nerves. It ranged upward from the cheek back of the eye, and lodged itself in the corner of the brain, producing paralysis of one side. Her condition is that of semi-unconscious side. Her condition is that of semi-unconsciousness. It is not a comatose state, but she must, of necessity, know what is going on about her without being able to talk or express herself in any intelligible manner. The wound in her head must give her a great deal of pain, as at times he was convulsive. About the room the scene was one of quiet sympathy. The father now and then came in, and the mother fooked weary with long watching and weeping. The little sister—bright-eyed and pretty—sat by, a sort of silent watcher of all that was going on. The physician came and went at certain intervals, and people flocked in and out all day long.

In the evening there came In the evening there came

A CHANGE FOR THE WORSE.

The girl had a relapse and a sort of convulsive twitching. She had been unable to take any nouristanent during the day, and nightfall showed a considerable relaxation.

Dr. Landis called about 8 o'clock.

At that time there was that same staring crowd apon the outside. It lingered and loitered without, for what those who composed it knew not themselves. At about 8:30 Dr. Landis left the bedside. The change was decidedly for the worse, and, though he did not like to nazard an opinion, he seemed inclined to the belief that she would not live until morning. The pulse was twenty-four, and the breathing extremely labored, while there was considerable perspiration, caused by the weakening of the vitalic forces. When Dr. Landis left the house he left orders that no one should be admitted,—not even the reporters,—and hence all were excluded.

At 10:30 o'clock Dr. Landis called again. The crowd outside was still there. It was changed at the recover but it in numerical streament.

one eves the reporters,—and hence all were excluded.

At 10: 30 o'clock Dr. Landis called again. The crowd outside was still there. It was changed as to persons, but in numerical strength it was about the same as an interest the same as the same

BOW HE IS GETTING ALONG.

A reporter happened in at the jail last evening on business, and while there had a few minutes talk with Stevens. He appeared as calm as ever, but referred with evident feeling to the fact that his wife was suffering, and went so far as to express the wish that he could saffer in her place. He also said that he wish-ed he could see her, but when reminded of the

went so far as to express the wish that he could saffer in her place. He also said that he wished he could see her, but when reminded of the fact that she was unconscious, and that his seeing her would do no good, replied "Yes, I suppose that is so." He denied in toto that he knew any woman by the name of Jennie Sampson, and was very positive in saying that he had never entered into the relations forbidden by the moral law with guy woman since his marriage. The cause for "jealousy, he insisted, was all on his side, and was due to his wife's correspondence and filtrations with the young spoonies whose names have been brought into rather unpleasant prominence during the past two days. In speaking of these, he appeared to derive some pleasure from the fact that they had been shown up so unmerefully, and remarked that he knew some poople would think that he had better have shot them than his wife. In response to a stray question from the reporter as to whether or not his wife had always daimed that she was pure and had been faithful to him, he replied that

HE WOLLDN's Go SO PAR AS TO SAY THAT she made any such claim. He did know, however, that she had talked of entering a house of prostitution, because, as she said, she didn't care to live with only one man. He naturally enough enlarged somewhat on what will seem to many to be the extenuating circumstances in his case and seemed to find particular excuse for the course he had taken in the crowning offense en the part of his wife in denying that he was her husband to the young man in Jefferson Park, and in her subsequent remark on Congress street. "There's the dirty pup."

When asked whip he didn't get a divorce from her some time ago and leave for another part of the country where he would never be maddened by the sight of her again, he said he he had fawn up a bill about a month ago, but that his wife tore it up.

A PRIEND CALLED ON HIM

last even Parents reside—and condoled with him in his rough way, remarking, by way of introduction, that he was sorry to see hi

erty, residing at Lake Station, Wis., and does

not speak English.

A short time previous to last Christmas Mamie Stevens was employed by Jones Brotners in the American Express Building to do some copying, which she did very acceptably. While there she made the acquaintance of a young man named harris, who became infatuated with her. not, however, knowing that she was married. Harris wrote some letters, and Stevens met him and told him that he must stop that at once. Harris did as requested. It seems that Stevens had dogged him and knew all that had been roing on.

Francis Engert, son of Mrs. Dr. Engert, whose name Mamie Stevens went under at one time, was in town yesterday but refused to be interviewed.

HER LETTERS.

A QUEER MEDLEY.

THE TRIBUNE was yesterday put in possession of a number of letters, addressed by Mrs.

Stevens to her husband during his long absences in Cluciniati. The correspondence covers a great part of 1876, a portion of 1877, and the first two months of the present year. It is very voluminous, she having written him pretty nearly every day during their separation. Out of so many letters, only a few have been selected, most of them from Mrs. Stevens, but some from her mother. Those which were selected from the wife's correspondence are fair specimens of her declarations of affection, her words of encouragement, her scoldings, and her anger. There will be found scattered through them reference to points which have been brought out in interviews, already published, with the prisoner and others,-to her first escapades, her acquaintance with Engert, their pecuniar

The following letter is the only one of date The following letter is the only prior to the marriage:

April 20, 1875, —Mr. Steens: I cannot go with you to morrow evening, for my friends are going to lege town and I must see them to the depot. I can see you at the corner of Centre avenue and Taylor streets this evening at half-past? o'clock, if you have made no engagements. Yours truly, Manie Young.

MAMIE YOUNG.

SO LONELY.

WEDRESDAY. Aug. 2. '76.—Darling Husband: It is very warm here, and I am not feeling well at all. I have such an awful pain in my back, and had to put a plaster on. Pete, you don't know how longsome I am, away from you so long, and it's getting worse every day. I'll be down there before you know it if you don't send for me soon. But I want you to tell me in your next letter how you like it, and if it is as nice as Chreago. I suppose you are pretty well acquainted by this time, but I want you to be good, Pete, whereever yousmay go. I stay in the house, and always think of you, and think of whit you said: 'Be good, Mamie," don'd you may but I mind it too. My darling husband, you are so good to me. I only wish I was with you now. I know you are good and true to me, dear Pete, and I know you love me too, for your letter shows it, and oh, Pete, if you only knew how I love you and how happy I feel when I'm with you. Pete, you are the only person in all the world that I care for, and I slways will love you. and do my very best for you as long as I live. Darling Pete, I will write to you every day. I would write every hour if you could get it, but, my dear Pete, hope I need not write mach longer, for I would much rather toll it all to you.

Mamis.

but, my dear Pete, I hope I need not write mach longer, for I would much rather toll it all to you.

HARD UP.

FRIDAT AFTERNOON. 1½ o'CLOCK—My Darling Husband: I received your letter this morning, wrote Wednesday, and was very glad to hear from you, but I expected to hear some good news, instead of worse. **O! how sorry I am for you, Pete. I only wish you were here with me. You might just as well be here as there, for there will be just as much coming in your pocket. Darling Pete, I will try and send you the money as soon as possible; perhaps ma can get it to-night, but I'll not be sure. If not to-night I will send it to-morrow night. O! Pete, I do wish you could be with me to-morrow night and Sunday. I think we would have been a great deal better off, Pete, if you had never gone there at all. But, dear Pete, I know we shall be all right some time. We all got to have the troubles of this world, as well as the happiness.

Dear Pete, I never saw a man on this earth that would suit me one-quarter as well as you do, and I do hope that we will be together before long and have some kind of good luck. Ma says she will keep you and I all winter for 37 s week. That's cheap enough, ani't it? And if she goes down to her brother's we can live there by ourselves and keep house. Won't that be nice, Pete? O, my darring Pete, we can be happy yet.

Dear Pete, and you just bet we will know how to spend them. I remain your own true and loving wife tiid death.

Mamie Strevess.

Millions of kisses for your sweet lips and face.

death,

Kissee for darling Pete.

Cuicago, Sept. 8, 1876.—My Dear Busband
Pete: I went down to the West Side Post-Office
last evening, but could find out nothing about the
money. I am so sorry, dear Fete. it is lost, for
it would be a great help to us now; but never mind
Pete, it's our luck, and we must put up with it
and do the best we can. Darling Pete, I do wish
we could be together by Sunday—day after tomorrow—its pretty near, ain't it, Pete? But,
Pete, if we are not I will not blame you, for I
know we will be all right yet, and therefore I
know we will be all right yet, and therefore I
do not fret. If i thought, Pete, that we would be
this way siways i would be terrible down-hearted,
and would always fret: but still I would not
go back on you by all means. But I know
as well as can be that we will be happy
yet. Darling Pete, no matter what happens,
you must not forget that there is a little girl
who loves you dearly, and is waiting patiently for
your return. I would much rather go to you than
have you come here: but, of course, whichever is
best must be done. Oh, Pete, how glad I will be
to see you. I have lots of sweet kisses saved ever
since you are away, and you can have all you want
and everything you wast when we are together.
Dear Pete, why do you talk of being ashamed?
You need never be ashamed to do anything, or
tell me anything you know, for I am the first to
share your frougle, and never anybody was more
willing to than I, and I want you to know it, Pete.
I will write to you to-morrow, but no more now.
I may agood girl, and never forget you, Petie. Ma
and Lillie send their love, and I am your tree and
loving wife,
Kisses
I will go find see that woman, berhaps, next
week some time. I'll see how I feel about it. I'm
afraid i can't find the way, and I don't want to get
lost. Take the lesson to thy heart, for that is best
which lieth nearest.

HER EMOTIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9, 76—Saturday evening.—My

week some time. I'll see now I feel about It. I'll see now I feel about I fee

Anna Coon was here the other night. She was crying and feeling very badly to think that she had caused a word between you and Mary. She got a terrible blowing-up from her parents. I saw Engert. He was feeling very much down. He says he knows he has done wrong, and begs pordon, and says he has learned a sound leason that he will never forget. He is only about 19 years old. I could see that Turner punished to the very last notch, and I hope dear Mamie will see her faults, and turn over a new rule with herself, and be a lady and a ture wife. Way don't she be good when she knows that we all love her so well, and want to see her do well? Fetc. If you come to Chicago you will come to the house, won't you? I don't know if you can read my writing or not, for the letters all look one to me, and this ink spreads very badly. Dear Pete, when you sent for Mamie that week to come on Wednesday I did not get the money for her trenk soon enough, and I was making her a couple of underskirts and a polemn. I did not know that she made any appointments to meet any man. I know she went out, but she said she was going with Anna to see Bertha. I hope you are both quite loving by this time. Hoping to hear from you soon! May you be happy yet! Your loving.

Dear Pete: Did you get the letter I wrote you last Sunday?

SO GLAD.
CHICAGO Jan. 12, 1877.—Dear Son: I received your kind and welcome letter last Saturday, and how glad we are when we get a letter from either of you. I see Mamie cails you Stevie. I gness we will have to do the same. It makes me feel happy when that Mamie is making you such a nice little wife. The dear, darling girl; I always knew she would make a nice, housekeeper. I hope you will both remain happy as long as you live, and always try to please each other.

MOTHER.

will both remain happy as long as you live, and always try to please each other.

MAY 24, 1877.—Dear Pete: I received your welcome letter a few minutes ago, and was glad to hear from you. When J am with you, Petie, I say you are mean to me, but I don't say so now, or do I think so. I am so sorry. Stevie, you think I have been mean, for really I never intended to be so. But yet I think and know that if I were to live over with you I could do much better and be much happier. Petie, you did not say whether you were ionesome or not. I want you to have a good time, but in a good way, Stevie, and always think or me. I hardly know what I am writing, Pete, for Katie is here, and the folks are taiking, so you see I get a little mixed. Darling, please write to me soon and try to feel good. The folks all send their love, and are anxious to see you. Dear Petie, don't send me any more money than I really need, and you know I don't need much. You are very kind, Petie, but I know how you felt when you wrote to me. Darling, always try to make me feel good and happy with your letters, will you? You know, Petie, I have no one to speak kind and lovely to me now. Good-by, dear Petie. I will write soon again.

As ever your true and loving wife,

Write soon, Petie, and be a good boy.

SUNDAY, May 27. 1877—4 p. m.—Dear Petie: I received your note yesterday afternoon. I cannot say but a few words to-day, as I am in terrible pain. You told me not to tell you how I was feeling hereafter, but. Petie, I must. I am so sorry that everything I do makes you mad, for God known I try hard enough to please you.

Petie, you have written me two notes, and both made my heart almost break. I expected such nice ietters; but. Petie, dear, you must not write cross, or scold any more, wilf you? You know I want to please you, and try every way I can, but you are terribly hard to please. I have such a terrible pain in my feet that it makes me ache all over. I wish you were with me. Pete, but I know you don't wish it. Darling Pete, won't you please be good and nice, and write me letters that will make; me happy? You know how I feel when you are mad at me, so please don't be angry any more, and write soon. Perhaps you are writing to me to-day. I hope so, for I want to hear from you every day, if I can. I will write as soon as I hear from you. As ever, your true and darling wife. Petie, can't you send me a kiss?

in Chicago with my folks, and here I shall stay, and I will never return to you again. You may depend upon my word, and think yourself better off without me.

MANIE YOUNG.
P. S. As for your letters, I know nothing of them. I put them in your trunk and locked it.

them. I put them in your trank and locked it. I did not want them, as they are no good to me.

SORE OF IT.

NEW YEAR NIGHT. - Mr. Steems:

I have a few words to say to you, which, I think, will be the last. I am sorry to think we have such an adversary as it seems we have. There came a letter from a accosso of I cannot call her a lady, for she did not express her thoughts, or feelings in a lady-fixe manner) from Cincinnati, the other day, stating what she thought of you. She called you everything but a rentieman, and sand she wrote a letter to the Abstract Company and two to your landlady. he also said you had not money to pay your boar' bills with, but that you had plenty to pay doctors' bills and keep a woman, and that you was putting on style with new clothes, silk hat, and mustache. She signed her immed Mrs. H., and I cannot think who it can be, nor do I care.

I cannot tell you have pleased and grateful I am at your thoughtful kindness in sending to me your well wishes. I have had many a Happy New Year spoken to me in the past few days, but I shall cherish yours more than all the others, because I believe you put your heart into the words. When the memory of me, and of our acquaintance and friendship shall have passed away from your mind, I shall have your little letter with me; and, if pressing time and accident shall efface the words you have traced there. I shall still remember now they neightened my New Year Day—the first in 1878. I sam baking what hat my New-Year Day shall be spent happily. My intercourse with you in some respects I shall allawsy look back upon as one of the few bright spots in my poor life. And in other, respects, when I think of them, oh, how sed and miserable it makes me feel. You will never know, perhaps, how unselfish have been bound up in your welfare. If the preceding is copied for the production of the production of the condition of the production of the few bright spots in my poor life. And in other, respects, when I think of them, oh, how sed and miserable it makes me fe

No DATE.

Pete Stevens, you know you lie about me striking you, but of course you must have some excuse for such conduct, and I suppose it will be that I struck you first or there would have been no fuss. You know you had oun't to be ashamed for what you did, and people all think so. I want to see you, and if you don't want to speak afterwards you need not; bit speaking once more with me will not hurt you. Come now—right away, I know you have time. I was coming to the office, but I thought you might not like it. Answer and let me know; will you come or shall I come to the office? You had better come here. It won't hurt you if it don't do you any good. As for mother, I don't care for anybody. My living can be made very easily and without troubling anybody. If you never want to speak to me again after this, you need not, but I want to see you now.

As ever, your true and during wife. Fedic, can't you ead no a kins?

Cinicaco, May 20, 1877.—My Derling Hubend: You very common than the control of the process of the property of the control of the process of the property of the control of the process of the property of the control of the process of the property of the control of the process of the property of the control of the process of the property of the control of the process of the property of the control of the process of the property of the control of the process of the property of the control of the process of the property of the control of the process of the property of the control of the process of the property of the control of the property of the control of the process of the property of the control of the process of the property of the control of the process of the property of the control of the process of the property of the control of the process of the property of the control of the process of the property of the control of the process of the property of the control of the process of the property of the control of the process of the property of the control of the process of the property of the control of the process of the property of the control of the process of the property of the control of the process of the property of the control of the process of the property of the control of the process of the property of the control of the process of the property of the control of the process of the property of the process of the property of the control of the process of the property of the process of the some short was severally first the same of some of the same of the control of the same of the same of the control of the same of

been receiving such bad reports of me as you have, It might be that I would not care were it true, Yet, even in such a case, I hardly think I would allow any one person to interfere with my private matters. I hardly think it my proper place to mention this to you or explain, or even speak of it to me, which you should have done undoubtedly before any other person. You may think it strange that I know, as you requested ma not to mention it to me. But do you think a mother would be doing justice to her own daughter, or even be taking the part of a mother, to keep such as it is a secret? No; I do not think so. I don't see how you could request such. But here as it is I will leave it, with the exception of one sentence which comes from my heart to-night and which is the troset of truth, and that is: As God is my judge. I have done well and mennt well since the morning I left you standing in the office. No better could any ciri be than I have been within the past three months or so. My company, what little I have, is very select; indeed, I am too proud to mingle or blend with the parties who wrote you that, letter, or their resemblances. I do not wish to speak of it any more than possible, or ever again. But let me ask you here to never mention it to me, to never send another letter here "which you might possibly receive." It does not have the effect upon me which perhaps you may think it does. You know my temper, and may be my disposition, although I have changed considerably since here. But you know what I camnot bear above all things, and that is a lie told on me without cause. No. I cannot stand it, and you may rest assured that this party will repent deeply. I could explain fully to you why it was done, but, as you have often remarked, it is not safe to place your mind upon paper; that is, in every case. I have often romarked, it is not safe to place your mind upon paper; that is, in every case. I have often by chance to see your answer, they would respect you no more than she herself is respected, and surely y

THE OTHER SIDE.

IMPROPER LETTERS TO STEVENS. Mrs. Young, outraged at what she called the tempts of Stevens to blacken the character of his dying "baby bride," last night placed at the dis-posal of a TRIBUNE reporter a lot of letters which, posa of a language reporter a lot of letters which, she shys, go to show the perfidy and faithlessness of which he is capable. But a few days before the shooting Mrs. Stevens became possessed of the following letters, one of which Stevens received through the post at No. 364 West Lake street, and the other by a private messenger. In some way or other, she knew that the per-son writing these letters was a woman of impure character, and she took him to task for it. It is, therefore, highly probable that these letters were the direct cause of the shooting ters were the direct cause of the shooting. The mother states that he went into a terrible passion when he learned that she had taken them out of his pockets, and in the quarrel it was untually agreed that Mamie should apply for a divorce this week. The letters are as follows:

of the world. I know there are many who could not bear to have the broad light of day thrown upon their actions, and many men-about-town have seen ladies who would turn with horror from such a scandal place themselves in rather queer places. It is a fearfully-realistic moral lesson, and let us all hope that it will bewell conned by the many who are almost on the very edge of the precipice of utter rum. Such places as these Tivolis and others should be shunned by people who have any regard for their character people who have any regard for their characters or the speech of the world.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, July 2.—As poor stamte Stevens lays breathing her last, will not those young men who have been the cause of her murder send her poor mother money to assist in nursing and helping to defray expenses, such as may occur during her sickness. They are poor people, and have no one to help them. The poor girl worked head to live who are missing the control of t people, and have no one to belp them. The poor girl worked hard to live when permitted by her murderous husband. There should be aid sent to them so as to help in trying to save her life. And if not the men who have been the cause of her murder, why then the good people of Chicago should contribute money for the purpose of saving her life, or hanging her murderer. Every one that speaks of it savs it is the most foul and cold-blooded murder that has been committed in this city for years, and, as the family are poor, and hardly have food or clothing to keep them alive, her murderer will escape the gallows unless the citizens of Chicago assist in furnishing means to prosecute the villian. Respectfully, etc.,

A CITIZEN.

city to re-establish the rates from this city to

Eastern seaboards. But they failed to agree,

and matters remain as unsettled as heretofore.

it had been the general opinion that Vanderbilt was anxious to have the present unsettled state of affairs regarding East-bound freight rates come to an end, but the stand taken by his

representatives yesterday does not indicate any such thing. Mr. J. N. McCullough, Vice-Presi-

dent of the Pennsylvania Company, came here with instructions from his own and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroads to agree to any satisfactory arrangement that could be made. He was willing to agree to almost anything, but he failed in all his attempts to bring

about a peaceful settlement, and he left last

evening by the 6 o'clock train mad as a hornet

During the foreneon there was a conference at the Fort Wayne office, which was attended by Mr. John Newell, General Manager of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; J. N. McCul-lough, Vice-President Pennsylvania Company;

and A. B. Ledyard, General Manager Michigan

tion of re-establishing freight rates. The appointed hour arrived, and Mr. J. N. McCuilough

VANDERBILT CONSOLIDATING HIS INTERESTS.
Rumors have been afloat during the last few

days that Vanderbilt intended to pool the business of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern

and Michigan Central and Canada Southern Railroads between this city and Buffalo. The

managers of the Vanderbilt roads deny the correctness of these rumors, but say that they

arn going to consolidate the offices of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Mich-

igan Central at all the competing points, thus saving a large amount of expense. It has al-ready been decided to consolidate the Detroit ticket-offices, and the local ticket-offices in this

COAL CONTRACT.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 2.—The Moingona Coal-Miners, on the Chicago & Northwestern Road, have failed in the supply for that road. A contract has been made with the Mutual Coal

A contract has been made with the Mutual Coal Company, of this city, to furnish 25,000 tons. It will be sent over the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Road to Grand Junction, in Northwest-ern cars, and thence distributed along the line. This is the largest contract made in this State for coal. The Mutual Coal Company is formed by the combination of operators of all mines in the city, so that each will be benefited by the contract.

FORECLOSURE.

St. Louis, Mo., July 2.—The St. Louis tunnel and railroad, extending from the western end of the bridge to the Union Depot, was sold yesterday under foreclosure of the mortgage of 1873, the bonds amounting, with accrued interest, to \$1,500,000. The property was bid in for the bondholders by Charles E. Tracey for \$450,000. There will be no change in the management for the present, and the business of the Company will proceed as heretofere.

The Baltimore & Onio Railroad will sell

Gen. Albert Fink, Commissioner of the Westbound pool, has written a long letter in reply to a New York merchant who complained that the trunk lines were discriminating against New York, and that the pool was detrimental to the interests of that city. Mr. Fink contends that New York is benefited by the pooling arrangement, and that Philadelphia and Baltimore would get much more business if no such an arrangement was in existence. To prove the correctness of his position, he furnishes a long array of figures which show that New York has been getting a larger percentage of business than before the pool was established.

The Illinois Central Railroad has constructed. than before the pool was established.

The Illinois Central Railroad has constructed a number of excellent rubber refrigerator care of Ayer's patent, which will run hereafter between this city and New Orleans for the transportation of butter, eggs, fruit, fresh beef, and other perishable articles. The first of these cars left here Monday evening, June 24, with a cargo of butter, and arrived in New Orleans the following Friday evening with the cargo of butter in as prime a condition as when it was shipped. Another of these cars left last evening, and another will follow every Monday evening throughout the year. The Illinois Railroad expects to build up a large trade of this kind with the Southern States. THE RAILROADS. VANDERBILT'S SINCERITY.

An effort was made yesterday by the General Managers of the roads leading East from this

OMAHA, Neb., July 2.—A large party of ex-cursionists left here this afternoon for St. Paul, under the auspices of the Odd-Fellows.

day. The only business before the meeting was the election of two Directors. Messra-Stuyvesant Fish and J. C. Welling were the lucky individuals. This road is now a branch of the Illinois Central, and the meeting yesterday was merely a matter of form to keep up a separate organization, as provided for in the

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad will run a special train to Aurora July 4. This train will leave the Central Depot at 9 a. m., and, returning, will leave Aurora at 5 p. m. Stoppages will be made at all intermediate stations both ways. One fare for the round trip will be charged.

Gen. Albert Fink, Commissioner of the West

under the auspices of the Odd-Fellows.

Preliminary arrangements were made last night at a meeting of prominent citizens for the holding of a grand musical festival in Omaha during October. A committee was appointed to receive stock subscrib ons for the erection of a suitable structure.

The late heavy rains have caused another small rise in the Missouri River here, and at points north as far as Fort Raudal. It is again falling fast and cutting away the lank below the smelting works, and is now within skyt-dwe feet of Foster's lumber-yard. It will require decisive and quick work to save the smelting works and other important interests on the bottoms.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., July 2.—In accordance with the programme of the companies comprising the coal combination, the operators of the Schuyl-kill region suspended operations at their collicries yesterday. The suspension will continue until the 15th inst. President Gowan; of the Phiadelphia & Reading Company, has written a letter to the coal Superintendents of the corporation to the effect that no stoppage will be made during the present coal season.

and A. B. Ledyard, General Manager Michigan Central Railroad. The General Ticket and Passenger Agents of the various Eastern roads were also present. At this meeting it was decided to affirm the arrangement recently made by the General Ticket and Passenger Agents by which no commissions on the sale of tickets shall be paid by any of the roads. At the request of Mr. Newell, of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, it was agreed to meet again at half-past 3 o'clock p. m., together with the General Freight Agents, to take up the question of re-establishing freight rates. The ap-

PARASOLS.

West End Dry Goods House Madison and Peoria-sts.

PARASOLS. PARASOLS.

WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN ALL KINDS OF Elegantly Mounted Son Umbrellas and Parasols, Manufactured Expressly for our Trade

derstood that Mr. Newell took the position that the active lake competition does not warrant a re-establishment of the rates, and in this, it is said, he was seconded by Mr. Ledvard Mr. McCullough, on the other hand, thought that the roads would get just as much business if the rates were advanced to 20 or 25 cents. The way things are at present, he claims, business is all forced on the New York Central, and that was the secret of the action of Vanderbilt's managers at yesterday's meeting. PLAIN SILK SUN UMBRELLAS-16-inch, 75c; 18-inch, \$1; 20-inch. \$1.25; 22-inch, \$1.50. FRENCH HORN HANDLE, TWILLED SILK-20-inch, \$2;

22-inch, \$2.25. PEARL HANDLE, EXTRA HEAVY TWILLED SILK-18-inch, \$2.75; 20-inch, \$3; 22-inch, \$3.25; 24-FRENCH HORN INLAID HAN-DLE, SUPERFINE TWILLED

SILK (very desirable) 22-inch, \$2.75; 24-inch, \$3.25. AMBER HANDLE, VERY HEAVY TWILLED SILK-20-inch, \$2; 22-inch, \$2.75; 24-inch, \$3.25. RUSTIC HANDLE, ALL BOILED SILK-18-inch, \$1; 18-inch, \$1.30; 20-inch, \$1.65; 22-inch, \$2; 24-

inch, \$2.35. ready seen included to consolidate the Decision telephone. The San Francisco offices will either be consolidated and or abolished, probably the latter. While this arrangement is not actually a pool, yet it amounts to the same thing. The active competition that has existed for years between the Michigan Central and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern will cease, and will be left with the option of shippers to ship by either the Michigan Central or Michigan Southern. Everything indicates, however, that the bulk of the business from this point will be forced on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, as this road has direct connection with the New York Central, while the Michigan Central has to give a portion of its business to the Grand Trunk and Great Western to keep up appearances. In this way Vanderbilt can claim that he gives the Canada lines their full percentage of the Michigan Central's business, while in fact it is largely reduced. CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

Madison & Peoria-sts., And North Side House, North Clark and Erie-sts. ANTI-FAT.



"Corpliants in set to five pounds per existing "Corpliants in not only a disease itself, harbinary of others." So wrote impourations and years ago, and what was true the the less so to-day. Sold by druggists, or set press, for \$1.40. Quarter-dozen \$4.40. Add BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, \$4.60.

ESTABLISHED 1860. RANDAL H. FOOTE, BANKER Having been for twelve years a member of New York Stock Exchange and Vice-President of Gold Board, the highest character and experience is guaranteed. Stocks Gold, and Boods; also, Stock-contracts, such as "stradics," puts, and "calls" on large or email amounta, bought and soil on regular commissions and moderate ma rgins. Paraphlet entitled "Wall Street," and stock tables containing valuable information, malled on receipt of 10c.

The Baltimore & Onio Railroad will sell round-trip tickets July 3 and 4, good to return on the 5th, to all stations on the Ohio and Chicago Divisions at 2 cents per mile each way.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad has just issued a new freight tariff, which shows a slight reduction in rates to Colorado points. This has undoubtedly been done to make the rates the same by way of Kansas City as by way of Omaba.

The annual meeting of the Chicago & Springfield Railroad, was held at the office of the Illinois Central Railroad in this city yester-

CHICAGO MINING AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

COIN AND GREENBACKS.

POREIGN EXCHANGE.

tes current in New York and Chies

GOVERNMENT BONDS

LOCAL SECURITIES. Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long).... 104
Chicago City 7 per cent aswerings (long).... 104

BY TELEGRAPH. To the Western Associated Press.

New York, July 2.—Gold opened and closed at 100%, with sales during the day at 100%. Bor-

owing rates 1, 1%, and flat.
Silver bars at 115% in currency and 114% in

State securities steady.
Stocks were higher, the improvement ranging com 14 to 114, the latter Northwestern preferred.

from ¼ to 1½, the latter Northwestern preferred. The active stocks were Lake Shore, Northwestern, St. Faul, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and New Jersey Central. The last-named was noticeably direction and fluctuated frequently in sympathy with the London market. Outside of the above-named shares, the market was very quiet. At the close prices readted, a fraction from the best figures of the day. Transactions were 95,000 hares, of which 4,000 were Brite, 22,000 Lake Shore, 9,000 Northwestern common, 15,000 preferred, 3,000 St. Paul common, 2,500 preferred, 1,000 Michigan Central, 1,300 Cleveland, Columbus, Cheinnati & Indianpolis, 3,000 Western Union, and 2,000 Pacific Mail.

Money market easy at 262%. Prime mercantile, 364.

Castoms receipts, \$242.000.
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$1,500,000.
Clearings, \$10,000,000.
Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 485%.
Sight'exchange on New York, 88.
Produce exports for the week, \$7,108.000.

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for record Tuceday, July 2: CITY PROPERTY. West Krie St. 142 8-10 ft wof Hoyne Sv. s f. 24 x125 ft dated, June 25.

2,500

1,200

1,200

1,200

12,000

West Erie st, 142 8-10 ft w of Hopne st. s. f. 24 x123 ft dated, June 25.

Fulton at, 103 4-10 ft. w of Yager st. f. 24x

Fulton at, 103 4-10 ft. w of Yager st. f. 24x

1375 ft. improved, dated April 27

Park av. 113 ft. west of licavitt st. n. f. 30x124

ft. dated June 22.

Hoyne av. 146 ft s of Lebloyne st. cf. 24x150

ft. dated July 1

Evengmen st. x25 ft o of Robey st. s. f. 304x171

ft. dated July 1

Lagrange ft. dated June ft.

Lagrange ft.

La

PST.

Panis, July 2. -Rentes, 114f 20c.

old. Silver cion %@1% discount.

Governments active and firm. Railroad bonds were strong.

es new 4 secont do

Sixty days.4865171451714

day's sales were:

Chin was 100%@100% in greenbacks. Greenbacks were 99%@99%c on th

MAY RULLION PRODUCT. On three mines on the Comstock lode are yield-ing anything now, and of these the product of the bu No. 2 mixed, 7 cars rejected (62 oats); 8 cars No. 2 rye; 1 car No. 2 bariey, 1 car no grade. lidated Virginia and California is one-third

Total (578 cars), 317,000 ba. Inspected out: 77,151 ba wheat, 88,702 ba corn, 50,626 ba oats, s than it was a few weeks ago, and the Justice ne is producing only enough to keep one small A fairly matured ear of corn was exhibited in operation. The Bulletin, of San Fran-THE TRIBUNE office yesterday, gathered on the 15th of last month, having been planted just two .\$ 178.012 924.504 120.142—\$1,222,748 595,396 1,000,727 351,728— 1,947.851 114,696— 114.696 months previously on the farm of Hugh Chittick, in Palestine, Tex. The corn there is smaller than that grown in this State, while the yield of wheat and oats is magnificent. Some of the oat heads are twenty-two inches long.

The direct exports from this city, on through .. \$3, 285, 295 \$3, 285, 29

bilis of lading, last week, included: 2,270 brls flour, 31,715 bu wheat, 77,535 bu corn, 281 pokgs pork, 11,766 bxs meat. 3,636 cases canned do, 710 tes and 638 other pekgs lard, 10,025 pekgs utter and cheese, 350 bris alcohol, 1,649 bris oat-

gandale av. n e corner of Walnut st, w f. un-divided half of 206x100 ft, dated April 13....

elivery on the

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the latest quotations for Jun

ing the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on

1878. | 1877.

months ago was a holiday:

Honday.

\$ 9.324
6.77 \(\)
4.62 \(\)
5.60
1.08
88
364
23 \(\)
47

1878. | 1877.

butter and choese, 350 bris alcohol, 1, 649 bris outment, and 72, 825 lbs tobacco.

It is reported that some Lake-County farmers have been stuffing washed fleeces with dirty tags and heavy buck wool in order to raise the average price of the good article 2@3c per b. This trick is an old one, and well known to some buyers, but these simple people keep it up year after year, evidently expecting to pull the wool over the eyes of somebody. A good, old-fashioned orthodox missionary should be sent among these farmers to warn them of the wrath to come.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and more regular. Provisions tended downward, without any particular reason contained in the advices from other points, but sellers yesterday, and more regular reason contained in the advices from other points, but sellers predominated, and prices cased off under increased offerings. Grain was firmer, though the weather was fine, and the receipts of oats and corn fair, with an increase in the stocks in store. Whent was strengthened by the fact of small receipts and the fact rot small receipts and the fear that we shall have but little more wheat here from the old crops, with Mil-wave keep and the fear that we shall have but little more wheat here from the old crops, with Mil-wave keep and the fear that we shall have but little more wheat here from the old crops, with Mil-wave keep and the fear that we shall have but little more wheat here from the old crops, with Mil-wave keep and the fear that we shall have but little more wheat here from the old crops, with Mil-wave keep and the fear that we shall have but little more wheat here from the old crops, with Mil-wave keep and the fear that we shall have but little more wheat here from the old crops, with Mil-wave keep and the fear that we shall have but little fears at \$5.00 to \$5.00 watgee several cents above us and not much remaining in farmers' hands. It is well known that a good many wheat contracts for July have not been settled, but the quantity out is difficult to be estimated. It was guessed yesterday to be as little as 180,000 bu, and as much as 10,000,000. Corn as 180,000 bu, and as much as 10,000,000. Corn leaves; green hams, 17408s for short clears, 6804s while oats for future was rather weak on a better prospect for supplies. Rye was easier, and barley and flour unchanged. The shipping movement

was more active.

Dealers in dry goods were doing a fair seasonable business. Orders, though mostly for small amounts, reached a very respectable aggregate, and jobbers seemed well pleased with the course of trade. Groceries met with a very good demand and were generally firm, sugars, rice, and coffee displaying the most strength. No price-change were noted in the market for dried fruits, though were noted in the market for dried fruits, though most descriptions were quoted easy. Fish remain steady, with a good business doing. No changes were apparent in the bagging, leather, coal, and wood markets. Butter was fairly, active and firm. Cheese was quiet and unchanged. Oils, paints,

and colors were quoted as before.

The cargo lumber market was moderately active and steady. The offerings were smaller than on the previous day, and sold readily at former prices.

The yard market continues rather quiet, and dealers are chiefly engaged in getting their stocks. in order for the Autumn trade. The demand for metals and nails was light. Wool was in fair de-mand, and steady. Seeds remain quiet. The bay market was dull and weak. Hides were in fair request at current prices. Potatoes were easier under larger offerings, with a limited inquiry. Green fruits were generally armer, the receipts

try and eggs were unchanged.

Lake freights were active and steadier, at 1½c on oats, 1½c on wheat to Boffalo by sail. Room was, taken for about 435,000 bu

sreadier, at its for corn and 7s for wheat to New York. Lake and rail rates were quoted at 81/s for com to New York and 91/2010s for do to Bos-

on.

Rail for this were quiet and nominally easy, at about 15c. for 100 bs for grain to New York and 14c for do to Baltimore. Through to Liver pool, was quoted at 40c in succeed por 100 bs.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of the grain in store in this city on the even-ing of Saturday last and corresponding dates:

| Wheet- | 1878 | June 22, June 30, 1878 | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. |

No. 3 winter	*******	3.442	4, 252
Refected winter	397	397	1.248
No. 1 spring	12.223	14,533	# 741
No. 2 spring	688,939	148,873	317, 130
No. 3 spring	14, 253	13, 400	33,344
Rejected spring	2,668	5,928	21, 254
No grade	m, 1000	0,020	373
No. 1 hard-spring	49,701	55,002	16,868
No. 2 hard spring	98, 662	163,009	118,614
No. 2 data spring	60,002	103.000	116, 014
Total	280, 485	404, 734	517, 303
Corn-			
No. 1	6,669	21, 665	49,974
No. 2	626, 190	134,059	1,418,134
Refected	116,687	168,567	227.048
Nograde	498	1,984	3, 365
High mixed	449, 903	305,019	779, 778
Yellow	5,330	8,648	13, 254
New mixed	11,711	28,610	114, 103
New high mixed	12,995	16,547	47.542
Men into introd	10,000	10,041	41.042
Total	230, 103	683,099	2,644,198
No. 2	68, 605	27, 369	170, 221
Rejected	837	837	40,595
Nograde			4.645
No. 2 white	52,334	39, 212	47.177
Total	121,866	67,417	262, 629
No. 1.	68,695	7,555	8,339
No. 2	837	9,596	88, 159
Rejected	52, 334	1,500	4,805
No grade			770
MO \$1 max			
Baries-	121,860	18,650	102,004
No. 2	223, 728	239, 496	8,500
New-do		12.00.00	41,220
No.3	8,040	8,363	4 11,459
New No. 3			8,603
Rejected		1	18,212
Katra No. 3	17, 899	17,810	10,212
Feed.	5,557	5, 144	
FCCu	100 100 1	0.144	******

255, 222 Total of all kinds in store, 1,890, 111 bu. These figures show a decrease during last week of 124, 249 bu wheat, 7,215 bu rye, 15,680 bu barley, nd an increase of 547.004 bu corn, 53,449 bu
tts. Total increase, \$54,309 bu. The above
oted quantities of hard whent include 49,309 bu

No. 1 Minnesota and 19, 788	bu No. 2 do	
The following were the st	ocks of who	at in Mil-
wankee:		
Maria Maria San San San San San San San San San Sa	Juin 1,	July 2.
	1878.	1877.
No. 1 apring hard	18,088	4,025
No. 1 spring regular		20, 191
No. 2 saring regular		313, 869
No. 3 spring regular		41,980
sejected	703	14,536
	ALTERNATION OF THE	

Total 421, 816 Also, 29, 015 bn corn, 43, 772 ou oats, 307, 933 b and 13, 814 bu rye.

425, 560 p buriev. and 13,814 bu rec.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

July 2.—Receipts—Flour, 11,018 bris; wheat,
88,400 bu; corn, 93,184; oats, 36,380 bn; cornmeal, 1,620 pkgs; ryc, 11,422 bu; malt, 1,621 ba pork, 1,037 pkgs; beef, 2,667 pkgs; cut meats, 3,500 pkgs; lard, 1,303 pkgs; whisky, 601 brise-Exports-48 bours-Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 54,000 bu; corn, 118,000 bu; cats, 42,000 bu.

STOCKS IN LIVERPOOL.

The following table exhibits the stock of bread stuffs and provisions in Liverpool on the date Damed: July 1, April 1, Jan. 1, July 1, 1878, 1878, 1878, 1878, 1878, 1877, 1877, 1878, 1878, 1878, 1877, 18

OUR WHEAT CROP. The New York Herald devotes a couple of columns to the growing crops, and, after showing to its own satisfaction that the new wheat harvest will e a large one, it proceeds to answer the question,

| State | Stat

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs July 2: The Chicago Stamping Company, 68 boxes terne-plates; Schott, Hess & Co., 1 case brushes; Louis Boerlin, 1 case opera-glasses; I. & A. Robinson, 196 bales tobacco; H.-H. Hayden, 3,169 sacks salt; J. Moreland, 8 tons stone. Collection, \$8,753.08.

PROVISIONS. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active, and averaged lower, though there was little change in the fone of savices from other points, and our reported shipments were large. The hog market was reported easier, and that fact brought out numerous sellers, while the demand seemed to have fallen off, making the market for product quite weak during the first hour of the session, and dull afterwards.

MESS POIK—Declined 175/c per bri. under free offerings, with a much smaller demand. The market was weak early, afterwards reacted, and then ruled dull and easier. Sales were reported of 1, 250 bris spot at

GREASE—Was quiet at 4163614c, with sale of 150 pkgs white at 65c.

HERF FADOUCTS—Were steady and quiet at 89.000
9.50 for mess \$10.00010.50 for extra mess, and \$21.00

\$21.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Was cary at 6960556 for city, and 4840056

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull and unchanged. There was very little demand, but stocks are small, and holders not pressing their goods for sale, though undoubtedly anxious to find purchasers for what they had to offer. Sales were reported of 150 bris winters partly at \$5.00; e85 bris spring extras at \$8.75 for low grade; 164 bris superfines partly at \$2.50; and 200 bris rye flour at \$2.562.85. Total, 1,164 bris. We quote the market nominal at the slose at \$2.508.3 for fine, \$2.3263.75 for superfines, \$3.7564.25 for extras, and \$4.5065.75 for double extras, with \$6.0068.00 for patents and some fancy brands.

track and \$0.25 free on board cars.

Middlinos—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse on private terms. The market was understood to be about \$13.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active and irregularly stronger. The market for this month advanced 2e per in, closing 15cc higher than Monday evening. August deliveries closed at an advance of Mc. The British markets were steadler, with a better at an advance of the control of the cont

and 37% 637% of or September.

Mess Fork—250 brls at \$9.35 for September.

Lard—500 tes at \$6.82% for August. Mess pork was quiet, with sales of 2,500 bris at \$0.2

Mess pork was quiet, with sales of 2, 500 bris at \$0.20 \$93.50 rd august.

Lard was steady, with sales of 3,250 tes at \$6.90g 6.82% for August and \$6.90d 6.82% for September.

Wheat was fairly active and firmer, July sold at 80% (\$90c, and closed at the outside. August sold at 82% \$2%c, and closed at \$25%c. Sale was reported of 10,000 bu red winter wheat to arrive next Tuesday at 70c. 90c. Corn was stronger, selling at 35% 637% for July, and closing at 37c. August sold at 37% 63.7% and closed at 37% c. September sold at 37% 63.7% Oats were quiet, at 22% for August and 23% for July July.
Charters were made for 75,000 bu corn.
LAST CALL.
Mess pork was quiet and easier, closing at \$9.106

1214 for July, \$8.171409. 20 for August, and \$9.32140. 35 for September. Sales 1, 250 bris at \$9.171409. 20 5.35 for September. Sales 1, 230 br/s at 29.174(29.20 for August and 29.35 for september. Lard was quiet, at 29.74(29.72) for August and 29.35 for september. Lard was quiet, at 29.74(29.72) for September. Sales 750 toe for August at 26.40. Short 71b were easier, with sales of 100,000 lbs at 55.36(26.32) for August. The Grain and Provision Board have decided to adjourn to day after the 2 o'clock call till next Monday workles.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN-Was quiet and easy. A few small orders are coming in, but the sales are small, and prices easy, though not quotably lower. Strictly green hurl. Stades: red tipped do. 35/25/25; green brush that will work itself. See5/49; red and red tipped do. 35/25/25; inferior. 38/40; crooked. Sed.a.

BUTTER-The market was without special new features. There was a free movement in choice and fancy grades, but other qualities were to a greater or less extent neglected. Prices of all descriptions were atcadily maintained, the demand continuing sufficient to about absorb the agrent receipts, which fall within moderate limits. We again quote: Choice to fancy creamery, 18 &10c; good to choice dairy, 12&15c; medium. 9&11c; Inferior to common, 5&8c.

Inferior to common, 5@Sc.

BAGGING—Grain-bags continue to meet with a fair BAGGING—Grain-bags continue to meet with a fair share of attention, and remain firm. In burleps, gunflex, and wool-sacks also there was a fair-seasonable movement at very full prices. We quote: Stark, 23%c: Brighton A. 23c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 19c; American, 19c; burlans, 4 and 5 bn, 13@15c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; double, 23@24c; wool sacks, 40@45e. CHEESE—Not much life was apparent in the cheese trace, and prices were heating in firmness. Liverpool and New York advices were not calculated to stimulate the demand or to strengthen values, and the market ruled quiet and casy at former anotations. Following is the list: Full cream, 7675c; part skim, 54@64c; full skim, 4@5c; low grades, 3@35c.

COAL—Prices remain as before. The demand continues light, as is usually the case at this time of year. Following are the quotations: Lackawanna large egg, 82.2; mall egg. 85. 50; nut. 85. 25; range, 85. 75; Piedmont, 87.00; Blossburg, \$6.00; Eric, \$5.00; 65.50; Baithered.

Following are the quotations: batterwamms large east, \$3, 25; small egg. \$5, 50; nut. \$5, 25; range, \$5, 75; Fledmont, \$7,00; Blossburg, \$6, 60; Frie, \$5,0065, 50; Batthore & Ohlo, \$4, 254, 475; Indiana block, \$4, 50; Wilmington, \$3,00; Garteberrie, \$4, 75; Indiana block, \$4, 50; Welmington, \$3,00; Garteberrie, \$4, 75; Indiana block, \$4, 50; Welmington, \$3,00; Garteberrie, \$4, 75; Indiana block, \$4, 50; Welmington, \$2,00; Welmington, \$4, 75; Indiana block, \$4, 50; Welmington, \$6, 75; Welmington, \$6, 7

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair request and generally stronger. The receipts were moderate, the storm of the day, before interfering with the gathering of fruit. The receipts from the South also have fallen off, shipping so long a distance naving ceased to be profitable. Oranges and lemons were steady: Strawberries, St. 15,000 per date of 18 boxes; raspherries, red. \$1.5061.75 per case of 18 boxes; raspherries, red. \$1.5061.75 per case of 18 boxes; raspherries, red. \$1.5061.75 per case of 18 boxes; peaches, South lock, \$1.50 per dase of 18 boxes; peaches, South lock, red. 17 per case of 18 boxes; peaches, South lock, box, new apples, \$1.5061.50 per box; bananas, \$2.0062.50 per box

new, 498,00c; do prime, 446,44c; cook! 356,35c; common monesses, 336,35c; iblack strap, 206,30c.

Spicks—Altspice, 189184c; cloves, 406,45c; cassia, 246,25c; pepper, 155,616c; nutmegs, No. 1, 906,05c; Calcutta ginger, 889c; German motified, 54c; Blue Lily, 54c; Walte Rose, 54c; Peach Blossori 7c; savon imperial, 54c.
HAY—Was dull and weak. This offerings were fair, but no buyers were on the market. Frices are down East, and techy was anoted at 88, 606,00 for No. 1, 55,006,50; high and 85c for the fair of the fair of

sc; lead pipe, Sc.
Copper Bottoms, 28c; sheathing copper, tinned, 28c; planished do. 34c; do cut to sizes, 8dc.
Surer Zino-0-9/647c.
Surer Scor-No. 24. Sc rates; Russia fron, Nos. 9
to 12, 13c; American planished A, 104/cc; B, 94/cc;
zalvanized fron No. 28, 14c, with discount of 40 per

per dok. Small springs were slow as be. Selbs—Were quiet and unchanged. A few lots of Common Hungarian sold at 4'650c, and fax brough \$1.28. Timothy sold at \$1.17-\$66.22, and buckwhea at 55. These were all small sales. There was little inquiry for any kind of seed, and the offering \$1.28. Timothy sold at \$1.17\squares 22, and buckwheat at 55. These were all small sales. There was little inquiry for any kind of seed, and the offerings were small.

\$A1.7\towas in active request and steady. Saginaw and New York fine salt, \$1.00 per bri; ordinary coarse, \$1.20; dairy, without bags, \$1.502.55, according to size, dairy, according to size, dairy, according to size, dairy, according to size, dairy, according to size, according t

LIVE STOCK.

| Cuitadoo. | Cuttis. | Hogs. | Monitay. | 1,817 | 23,327 | Tuesday | 4,000 | 23,500 | Total 5.817 46,827
Same time last week 5.536 43,167
Week before last. 8,664 39,670
Shipments 8,064 39,670 215 5,692

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighting 1,400
Ibs and upwards.
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, weil-formed steers, weight 1,400
Steers of the steers of the steers weight 1,400
Steers weighing 1,250 to 1,400 Jan.
4.494.75

rs in fair flesh, weigh Medium Grades—Steers in fair fiesh, weign-fing 1,030 to 1,300 bis.

Butchers' Stock—Poor to common afters and common tock-foice cows, for city shaughter weighing 500 to 1,100 lbs stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1.080 lbs.
Inferior—Light and thin dows, helfers, stags,
bulls, and acalawag atters.
Texas—Through cattle
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives). 2.00@2.40 2.00@3.46 2.75@4,50

893.75.

BUFFALO, July 2.—CATTLE-Receipts, 119; total for the week, 4.250. No sales to-day; fresh arrivals consigned through; 5 cars unsold.

SHEEF AND LAMES-Receipts, 1.260; total for the week, 6.960; market without decided change; Western sheep, 8.2562.75; extra. 84.25 for 115 lbs av; lambs, 84.7545.32; di cars unsold.

Hods-Leceipts, 3.960; total for the week, 11.890; market dull; Yorkers, 84.3564.35; heavy, 84.40@4.50; best graded disposed of.

WATERTOWN, July 2.—Berr Captle Receipts, 1,116; best Northern oxen, 7607%c. dressed weight, Western cattle, 565%c for best grade of steers: receipts for the week about 1,000; sales market beer, choice at \$7.75; extra, \$7.006.75; or, first quality, \$6.00 (\$0.00; second. \$5.0065.50; third, \$4.0064.50. SHEEP, AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,888; sales of lambs at 51466; sheep, 414.

54666; sheep, 494.

EAST LIBERTY.

Z37 head, all for sale here; only a few wholesale buyers on hand, and business slow; none sold except at retail; selling at last week's prices.

Hous-Receipts to-day, 1,265 head; Yorkers, \$4.108.

4.20: Philadelphias, \$4.4084.40.

SHEEP-Receipts to-day, 2,800 head; selling slow at \$3.0063.75.

CINCINNATI.

\$3.00@3.75.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

July 2.—Hoos—Fair demand, but at lower rates; common, \$3.50@3.00; light, \$4.00@5.20—packing, \$4.10@4.45; butchers', \$4.30@4.45; receipts, 4,400; shipments, 790.

The receipts and shipments of lumber and shingles for the week ending June 29 and since Jan. 1, 1878, with comparisons to same date, were as follows:

| Week | Since Lumber, in ft.....11,476 11,474 258,609 231,523 Shingles, in No... 3,451 2,101 53,771 85,123 Shingles, in No... 3, 451 2, 101 53, 771 85, 123
The cargo market was fairly active yesterday, and steady. The offorms were smaller than the day before, but varied is quality, and the yard-men bought nearly everything on sale. It now looks, as if sellers would not have the usual fleet on hand to drag through the first week of July. Dimension stuff sold readily at \$8.25, and the medium grades of Inch at \$1.0 00@12.00.
Common frich was quiet at \$9.00@9.50. Coarse was dull at \$8.50@9.60. Lath were steady at \$1.25, and shingles at \$1.85@2.10.

Sales: Schr Regulator, from White Lake, 125, 00 ft common mixed at \$9.00 for inch and \$8.00 for two-inch, City of Totello, from Manistee, 120,000 ft small timber at \$9.00; 156,000 ft plees stuff at \$8.025; sehr Kewaunee, from Manistee, 56,000 ft small timber, at \$10.00;

DRY GOODS.

CHICAGO.

The warket for the past week had no peculiar features. In no department are signs of activity apparent, but in a quiet way a very respectable aggregate of sales is daily accomplished, and the general position of the market gives satisfaction to the jobbing trade generally. All indications point to an active autumn, and as the chances are strongly in favor of better prices there is really little inclination to swell the current business by the offer of either price or time concessions, and we therefore quote the market firm. The New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday last has the following concerning the export movement:

The shipments for the week have been 1, 990 packages from this port, 182 packages from Boston, and 115 packages from the expired portion of the year a total of 64,747 packages, valued at \$4,223,10, for the same time in 1877, and 44,941 packages for the same time in 1877, and 44,941 packages for the fronginuit the world, the increase for the six months, ended over the same time in 1877 is quite satisfactory, while it is known to be growing daily. To show more correctly the proportion of the order the same time in 1871 is quite satisfactory, while it is known to be growing daily. To show more correctly the proportion of the order the same manyley we introduce the following commaraire garges:

For the dead year ending June 29, 1878, the total the autumn supply we introduce the following compar-ative figures:
For the discal year ending June 20, 1878, the total exports of domestic cottons amounted to 138, 109 pkgs, against 118, 917 for the same time in 1877, and 78, 510 pags for the same time in 1876. Here we have a gain on the shipments of 1877 of 20, 000 pkgs, a quantity that will surely be felt before the close of September, when taken in connection with the curtailment of produc-tion during the last three months by mills stopping or running reduced time.

running reduced time.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Market continues quiet; cotton goods quiet and steady; cotton fiannels and grain bags fairly active; prints dull; ginghams in light request, and cotton dress goods very dul; worsted coatings and Kentucky leans in fair deniand, but fancy cassimeres and overcoatings singgish; shirts and drawers more active; foreign goods dull.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The following were received by the Chicago Board The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, July 2-11: 30 a. m. - Flour. 22:6944.

Wheat-Winter, 9s 646103; pring, 8s 8698 2d; white, 9s 1146103d; club, 103 36610 9d. Corn.-New, 22s 368 22s 6d; old, 27s 36627s9d. Pork, 47s. Lard, 36s. Receipts wheat last three days, 13,000 qrs-7,000 being American.

LIVERPOOL, 1:30 p. m.-Pork, 47s 6d. Rest unhanged. LIVERPOOL, 2: 00 p. m. - Weather dull. Breadstuffs Liverpool., 2:00 p. m.—Weather call. Breadtuffafrumer. Wheat.—Winter, 0s 8dc10s; spring, 8s 0dc20s 2d; club, 10s 3dc310s 8d. Corn.—New, 2zs 6dc32zs 9d.
Liverpool., 5:30 p. m.—Lard, 35s 8d. Rest unchanged.
London, July 2.—Liverpool.—Wheat steady. Cora steady; 2zs 9d. Cargoes off coast.—Wheat in better demand; fair average No. 2 spring, 4s 6d; corn quiet.
Cargoes on passage.—Wheat improving. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 3s 6d. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 2zs. Weather in England unsettled.

Executed Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Liverpool. July 2-11:30 a. m.—Flour-No. 1, 24s; No. 2, 22s.

LIVERPOOL July 2-11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 24s; No. 2, 22s, ORAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 6d; spring, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 9d; white, No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 9s 11d; cinb, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 11d; cinb, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 27s 3d. Provisions—Fork, 47a. Lard, 36s.

LIVERPOOL, July 2.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; sales, 6,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Californis white wheat, 9s 11d; 10s 3d; Californis club, 10s 3d; 13s 6d; No. 2 to No. 1 red winter, 9s 3d; 10s; new Western, 8s 9d; No. 2 to No. 1 red winter, 9s 3d; 10s; new Western mixed corn, 22s 9d; 22s 9d.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 47s 6d. Lard—Frime steam, 35s 6d.

33s 6d.
CHERRY—Fine American, 47s 6d.
Receipts of wheat for three days, 13,000; American, 7,000.
Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull and tending

LONDON. July 2.-REFINED PETROLEUM-98 16@98 ANTWERP, July 2.-PETROLEUM-25s. AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

New York, July 2.—Grain—Wheat decidedly more active for carry delivery, mainly for export, at an advance of 1422 per but; in the option line a moderately native movement reported; sales son 200 bu, of which 465, 200 bu were for prompt delivery or early arrival, including 8, 000 ou white Western at \$1,17; 11,000 bu amber Western at \$1,12; 48,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring at \$1,02; \$000 bu No. 2 Duluth spring at \$1,02; \$2,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring, last ten days in July, at \$1,01. Corn quoted up, generally see per bu on active inquiry; sales 385,000 bu, of which 221,000 bu for early delivery, including July options; 64,000 bu westerner mixed, 4344449; mixed Western ungraded at 414 549; white Western at 526,254; closed at 4344435. Rive quiet and trregular; No. 2 Western, first haif August, quoted at 58c. Bariey dult; quoted as before. Otts in less request, but steady; export demand lamer; sales 60,500 bu, including white Western, 13,700 bu at 228,3745c; mixed Western, 10,500 bu \$08,32c; No. 2 Chicago, 3,800 bu for export at 3146; No. 2 Milwaukee quoted at 316315c.

Phovisions—Mess pork in limited demand for early delivery at lower prices; sales 190 bris mess within a range of \$10,1246310,500 other kinds dull; for forward delivery here Western mess in underate demand, with July option quoted nominally: August, \$10,10 asked; September, \$10,20610,30; November and December nominal; sales 2,250 bris September, \$10,20610,30; Appendict of control of the proper and selectivery and quoted cheaper for forward delivery here Western seam hard very dull for early delivery, and quoted cheaper for forward delivery here western seam hard very dull for early delivery, and quoted cheaper for forward delivery here moderately active, with July option quoted at

as before. Western steam lard very dill for early delivery, and quoted cheaper for forward delivery here; moderately active, with July option quoted at the close at \$7.106/7.12/6. August, \$7.12/6; September, \$7.22/6; October, \$7.30; December nominal; seller the year, \$7.07/607.15; sales 250 tes July option at \$7.12/6; A750 tes August at \$7.12/6/67.20; and 250 tes October at \$7.30; refined in moderate demand for the Continent; quoted for early delivery at \$7.40/67.50.

Stockhs-Raw in fairly active request, on the basis of \$1.607/6/6 for fair to good refuning; refined in more demand at steady figures.

Warsky-100 bris at \$1.07/6 cash.

Franchirs-Accommodation for grain actively sought after; for Liverpool, engagements of 28,000 bu grain of which \$8,000 bu wheat in bags at 74/6, and 20,000 bu grain at 75/6 per bu; 52,000 bus cheese and 2,256.pkgs

after; for Liverpool, engagements of 28,000 bu grain of which 8,000 bu wheat in bags at 7464, and 20,000 bu grain at 7464 per bu; 52,000 bas cheese and 2,236,pkgs of butter within the range of 406,458; for Louis, 16,000 bu grain at 84.

To the Western Associated Press.

Naw York, July 2.—Corron—Quiet at 11 7:16@11 9:16c; futures, July, 11.47c; August, 11.48c; September, 10.81c.

Floors—in fair demand; receipts, 12,000 bris; super State and Western, 83.4063-85; common to good extra, 28.95644,30; good to choice, 54.3568,75; white wheat extra, 53.9566.50; extra, 10th, 94.0063,30; 81.1001s, 83.5587,00; Minnesota patent process, 85.008 71.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand active, and prices have advanced; receipts, 83.000 bu; ungraded sprint, 96.00; 10.75,

refroirement at 84-87c.
Tallow-ficavy at 84-87c.
Tallow-ficavy at 84-87c.
Rayin-Market dull at 81.45-21.50.
Turkenting-skeady at 226c.
Egga-Nominally unchanged; Western, 10-8104c.
10.50. Curkenting-fork dull at 81-87c.
United Heavy at 86-84c.
Whisey-Market dull at 81-97c.

PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA. Pa., July 2.—Flour—Market duli supers, \$2.5063.00; extras, \$3.0064.06; high grades

supers, \$2.5063.00; extras, \$3.0064.00; high grades, \$5.5065.50.

Grain—Wheat quiet but stendy; red, \$26631.05; amber, \$1.0061.15; white, \$1.1861.18; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.05. Coru steady; yellow, 43c; mixed, 42c. Oats duit and drooping; white Western, \$06351c; mixed do, 28 \$30c. Kye. 56657c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, \$10.75. India mess beef, \$17.00. Lard steady; butchers, \$47.7567.00 city. BUTTER—Western reserve, 10612c. New York State and Bradfould and drooping; western, 11612c.

CHESSE—Market dult and weak; refined, 11c; crude, 836634c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

RECEITS—1,300 but corn; 48,000 bu wheat; 4,000 bu oats; 8,000 bu rye.

BALTIMORE, July 2.-Flour-Dull, weak, and un-BALTIMORE, July 2.—FLOCE—Juls, Weak, and un-changed.
GRAIN—Wheat—Western active and higher; No. 2 Western winter red. spot. \$1.09\\(^1_2\) July, \$1.01\\(^1_2\) in Angust, \$1.00. Corn—Western firm and higher; Western mixed, spot, and July, 40\\(^1_2\) c. July, \$1.01\\(^1_2\) is Captem-ber, 49\\(^1_2\) c bid; steamer, 41c. Outs fairly active and easier; Western white, 35\(^1_2\) 35c do mixed, \$2\(^1_2\) 32\(^1_2\) 33c; Rye nominal.

HAY—Firm and unchanged.
PRINCLEUM—Quiet and caster; refined, 10\(^1_2\) 610\(^1_2\) c; crude, 8\(^1_2\) c.

cincinnati. O., July 2.—Cotton—Quiet but steady at 11%c.

FLOUR—Market dull and prices a shade lower; family, \$4.2063.50.
Grain—Wheat generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher; new. 756-85c. Corn steady and firm at 4.06415c. Oats quiet at 2.06620c. Rye quiet but firm at 6.065c. Oats quiet at 2.06620c. Rye quiet but firm at 6.065c. Oats quiet at 2.06620c. Rye quiet but firm at 6.065c. Oats quiet at 2.06620c. Rye quiet but firm at 6.065c. Oats quiet at 2.06620c. Rye quiet but firm at 6.065c. Oats quiet at 2.06620c. Rye quiet but firm at 6.065c. Oats quiet at 2.06620c. Rye quiet but firm at 6.065c. Oats oats quiet at 51.000. Lard dull and nominal; current make held at \$4.000. Lard dull and nominal; current make held at \$4.000. Lard dull and nominal; current make held at \$4.000. Lard dull and nominal; current make held at \$4.000. Lard dull and nominal; current make held at \$4.000. Lard dull and nominal; current make held at \$4.000. Lard dull and nominal; current make held at \$4.000. Lard dull and nominal; current make held at \$4.000. Lard dull and nominal; current make held at \$4.000. Lard dull and nominal; season sales, but not quotably lowers—Dull and unchanged.

Lusserd Oil.—Steady at \$5.005.800, with a fair demand; middling, lite; sales, \$2.000. \$0.000. shipments, \$2.000. Ship

45c; July, 41c
PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

BOSTON.

transactions.

CANAL FREIGHTS — Wheat, 4340: corn. 3340.

PRORIA.

PRORIA.

July 2. — Highwings — Dull; sales 100 bris at 51.04.

CLEVELAND. O., July 2.—PERBOLEUM.—Market quiet; quotations unchanged: standard white, 110 test. 8½c.—Perboleum.—Unsettled; \$1.10½ at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined nominally 10½c. Philadelphia delivery.
OIL CITY, Pa., July 2.—PERBOLEUM.—Market opened weak at 98½c: declined to 90%c: advanced to 98½c. weak at 98%;c; declined to 95c; advanced to 98%;c, closing weak at 97%;c asked; shipments, 42,000 bris, averaging 16,000. Transactions, 300,000 bris.

COTTON. Galvestok. July 2.—Corron—Nominal; middling, 10%c; low middling. 10%c; good ordinary, 9%c; net receipts. 109 bales: stock, 4.056.
Mortes: July 2.—Corron—Quiet and casy; middling, 10%@10%c; low middling, 10%@10%c; good ordinary. nary, 9%3914c; net receipts, 12 bales; sales, 125; stock, 2,260; exports, coastwise, 52.
CHARLESTON, July 2.—COTTON—Quiet; middling and lew middling, 10Mc; good ordinary, 10Mc; net receipts. ow middling, 10 3-16c; good ordinary, 9 13-16c; net receipts, 30 bales; stock, 1, 777; exports coastwise, 865.

TURPENTINE.

TILE DRAINING.

Views of Practical Farmers on the Value of Tile Draining-How to Lay Tile-Cost Per Rod, Etc.

To the Editor of The Tribune. HOPEDALE, Tazewell Co., Iil., June St .- The number of feet of tile required per acre to drain a field depends entirely upon the amount of water and the lay of the land. Also the distance that tile will draw water on each side of it depends on the same circumstances. If a field is uniformly flat and level, it will require more drains to conduct the water to a given outlet in a given time than it would if the same volume of water were contained in a narrow slough or slough is removed, then that which is on higher grounds will, obedient to the law of gravitaslough is removed, then that which is on higher grounds will, obedient to the law of gravitation, descend to take its place, and the rapidity of this operation depends upon the fail of the land toward the centre of the slough. Therefore flat lands require a greater number of artificial drains, even though the amount of water may be no greater; and tile may draw water. 20 feet or 20 rods, according to circumstances. The usual method of tiling a farm here is to commence at the outlet of the largest slough, and lay a main drain along its lowest bed, and wherever tributaries or feeders come into this main slough, an arm is connected to the main drain, the arm drains following likewise the lowest bed of the tributary slough. The natural drainage is thus always preserved and utilized wherever possible. The mains are laid with 4 to 6 inch (diameter) tile 8 to 4 feet deep; the arms are smaller sized tile, and often not more than 3 to 33 feet deep. The work is done by "professional" ditchers for 20 to 35 cents per sod. The tile is delivered to them along the line of the ditch, which is cut with a tile spade so that the bottom is no wider than necessary to receive the tile. The ditter then puts in the tile and secures them with one foot of dirt, and the remainder of the filling in is done by the farmer with a plow. The cost of four inch tile drain, including everything except hauling the tile and illing the diten, would be about 70 cents per rod; five inch tile 85 cents per rod.

The price of tile at the factories in Hopedula ranges from \$15 per thousand for 2% inch (diameter) to \$85 for 8 inch. Sixteen of these tile lay one rod of ditch.

Very little fall is required to effect good drainage. Often a decline that cannot be detected by an inexperienced observer is fully sufficient. There would be no trouble on this account in draining any of the farms in this part of the State. Small streams and branches are accessible from almost every farm, saving the expense of making any cannot be detected by an inexperienced observer

ble from almost every farm, saving the expense of making any canals or deep ditches for an outlet to tile. It may occasionally be necessary to go through a hill or ridge to reach one of these natural outlets, but in such case the expense is seldom very staggering.

About 600 miles of tile have been made at the two factories in this place within the last seven years, and nearly all of them have been laid in this county (Tazewell). In many cases the increase of crop paid for the tile the first year. Hundreds of acres of wet land that formerly produced nothing, now produce sixty serly produced nothing, now produce sixty

merly produced nothing, now produce stary bushels of corn per acre.

We need good roads in this county, and if our roadmakers would abandon the old plow and scraper system, and adopt a system of tile drainage, I think it would be a grand improvement. It is too much water that makes bad roads, and tile, if properly used, will carry away the aurolus water. the surplus water.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., June 29.—The business is new here, but growing in favor, so that all the money that can be put in improving the farm is and will be put into tiling. Only low, wet land has been tried to any extent, but we believe it to be of great value to even rolling land. Four and five-inch tile, 10 to the rod, costs, delivered, \$24 to \$28 per thousand, and in our prairie soil, 100 feet apart for the side drains and 3 feet deep, will effect a good drainage. Three-inch tile may be used in these, costing about \$18 per Sales: Schr Régulator, from White Lake, 125,00 fr
common mixed at \$4,00 for inch and \$8.00 for two-linch,
it of Toolsh, room Manistes, 120,000 ft small timber
one, from Manistes, 120,000 ft small ti

500 rods last fall, all of which was laid in sloughs. I have taken pains to inquire of a number of them if they were satisfied with the experiment. Each and all have expressed themselves as highly pleased with the investment. Sloughs which have always been so wet and miry that it was impossible to cross them with a team, at any season of the year, have been plowed up and planted to corn this spring. Thes are laid three feet deep, and last fall the price per rod for digging ditch and placing tile ready for filling in was 35 cents per rod. We can now get the same work done for 25 cents per rod. When the price of tile is reduced to the rate that we can afford to buy it, there will be miles of it laid, where but a few rods are now in use, and its use will add very materially in the way of increasing the grain crops. If the coming fall proves favorable there will be ten times more tile laid in Henry County than ever before, in any given period of time.

Important to Postmasters of the Fourth Class.

Important to Postmasters of the Fourth Class.

The compensation of Postmasters of the fourth class was fixed by the Forty-fifth Congress at 60 per cent of the first \$100 worth of stamps canceled at their offices in each quarter, 50 per cent on the next \$300, and 40 per cent on all in excess of \$400. MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. JAMES PRIVATE DISPENSARY. 204 Washington St., Chicago, III.

It is well known Dr. James for the past 39 years has stood at the head of the profession in the freatment of ell special and through disasses that require immediate attantion. A book for the million, explaining who should marry? Way not? Only 18 cents to prepay postage. Call or wife; Dr. James has 30 rooms and parlors, one patient never mests asolathers, Ledies requiring the mest delicate attention, home and bear's accommodated, Ocusalisation free. Office hours 3 A. M. 10 7 P. M., Sunday, 19-13. Dr. James is 60 years of age.

Consoliation free. Office hours 2 a. M. to 7 P. E., Squskay, 18-12.

Dr. James its 9 years of age.

A new Medical Trentise, "THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR SELF-PRESERVATION," a book set by PRESERVATION, "a book set by PRESERVATION," a book set by PRESERVATION, "a book set by PRESERV

MATHEY with great success by the physicians of Park, New York, and Longuette CAYLUS prompt cure of all dis-CAYLUS per cure of all dis-CAYLUS prompt cure of

NO PAY! Dr. Kean, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all
chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the
only physician in the city who warrants cures or no payMARINE

CUSTOM-HOUSE The following is a summi of the Chicago Custom-Hor

Total entered and cleared

NAUTICAL.

a deck hand on board of the his right arm broken last e was about to land at Print Brandstetter was runni while so doing slipped a result above stated. He while so doing slipped and fresult above stated. He was turn Little Glant and taken whence he was-taken to his tended to. He is a single m. About 4:30 o'clock yester Libbic Nac, in tow of the fibboom into the south six etreet bridge, and tore awarinon railing, and damaged ably. The "borh" was him to tight that it requiting to get the vessel away of her headgear.

The ferry-bont Victoria railing Hercules was slightly ditte being forced on her stern. The Captain of the sch severely himred yesterday yessel, which was lying in O. The sch Chipper City ara a leaking condition. She him The tug Hackley got a hterday, and her firemen gots

THE CAL BRIDGEFORT, July 2.—Arris, 5, 400 bu corn; T. Rybu bu corn, 47 bu rye; Gen. bu corn, 3,000 bu eats; Ilicorn, 6,000 bu eats; Josie. corn, 6,000 bu oate; Josie, prop Jack Robertson, Depue, bu oats; Merchant, Depue, city of Henry, Henry, 4, 86 Cleared—John Catter, lumber; 2Hercules, Peoria, Deer Pagk, No. 2, Depue, Isaoel, Depue, 119, 787 Belle, Kankakac, Feoder, 4 Menard, Kankakac, Feoder, 6 Menard, Kankakac, feoder, 6 Menard, Kankakac, 13, 400 Lockport, 2, 330 bu wheat; 102, 345 ft lumber.

BRIDGEFORT, July 2—10 fflower, Feru, 195, 5500 shi Phenix, Lockport, 92, 611 ft PORT HU

PORT HURON, Mich., July wegatchie, Quebec, St. Jos consort: schrs Nellie Gard Dominion, Aunt Ruth, Erast Dominion, Aunt Ruth, Erast Up-Props Delaware, C. J. tarno, Adventure: Wind-Northeast, fresh; w Pour Huron, July 2-10 Props Jus. Fisk, with T. A. Swain and consort: schrs Pen juson, Monitor, Ishpeming, L. S. Hammond.

Charters were reported yes corn at 1½c to Buffalo, most being made the preceding eve till yesterday. The vesselt F. L. Dauforth, C. Foster, J. Winslow, corn, at 1½c; yest den and Helvetia, corn at 1½c through to Boston at 9½c Mayes and Coyne, corn. To Corrisande, corn. To Ogde plain, corn.

The schr Onward goes hen for a cargo of ice, at 75 cents and a deck-load of eithert former, 4½c each, and if t 1,000 foet. LAKE FR

MARQUE Special Dispatch to Marquette, Mich., Jul Havana; schr Helena, W. B. Cleared—Prop Havana, E.
schr Helena, Favette Brown,
Passed up—Prop Idaho.
Passed down—Prop Pacific.
Wind—North. MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., July barge G. L. Dunbar, Music David Macy, Spring Lake, Itu worth, Oswego, coal.

ERIE.

Special Disnatch to 2

Bure, Par. July 2.—Ardy
Marquette; schr St. Peter.
Williach Marblehead; stur J.
Departures—Schr E. P. H.
Sparta, schr Nesaunee, Marq
Klag, Duluth. NAVIGATION

Some much-needed reform the river dock between Ran on the South Side.
Rufus Goodwin, the mis-turned up yesterday, yet the lieve he is all right. Capt. Chrk, of the schr C cally with bis crew at Gree charged them. They took the Thu schr Millard Fillmor rasterday, and her new ow and George II. Ward, are a freight lists. The Goodrich steamers will excursions as usual to-most buas regularly engaged in the extra tripe.

Capt. 'Bob" Edwards basiness, and is open for a will draw with commendable owner who may require his Toledo is a Micted with a la The old barkentine Favor into a lumber barge at Buffal The prop Fairbank has 1,100 tons of bulk salt for the A Sailors' Union has been waves fixed at \$1.25 per day. The arrivals at \$80 city to sele of all classes, and clear tonnage of \$1,000.

On her trial trip at Buffal made a distance of twenty, and a half.

Detroit Mass.

and a distance of twenty-and a half.

Detroit Marine Hospital at Betroit Marine Hospital at Betroit Marine Hospital at Incentive Hospital at Incentive Hospital at Hospital at

PORT OF C The following are the arrivate at this port for the puding at 10 o'clock last nig

nts per rou. the factories in Hopedale thousand for 2% inch Sinch. Sixteen of these sinch. Sixteen of these the urred to effect good drain-that cannot be detected between it fully sufficient, rouble on this account in arms in, this part of the and branches are accessifarm, saving the expense of deep ditches for an out-casionally be necessary to ridge to reach one of these I such case the expense's of the control of these I such case the expense's of the control of the control

tile have been made at this place within the last riy all of them have been laze well). In many cases padd for the tile the first acres of wet land that for-

ads in this county, and if hid abandon the old plow and adopt a system of tile would be a grand improve-ch water that makes bad perly used, will earry away XXX. or of The Tribune. e 29.—The business is new in favor, so that all the it in improving the farm is tiling. Only low, wetland

tiling. Only low, wet land extent, but we believe it to even rolling land. Four to the rod, costs, delivered, and, and in our prairie, soil, the side drains and B feet good drainage. Three-inch these, costing about \$18 per er soil, like our timber clay un closer together. It costs er soil, like our timber clay meloser together. It costs od for laying the tile. As is with many the main drawan mostly be taken from the neggest alvery effective mode I g, which is operating fluely. It of white tak, any convenione and one-half by four laid in the bottom of the one and one-hall by four laid in the bottom of the inches apart, and covered timber, cut ten inches long ys, nailing two or three to her below. Again, on one eight to ten inches in the with the chips accumulated this ditch has continued to make its me to believe that bbles, coal-cinders, or very dalso be effective, and, of We believe tiling, as now best; but meantime we must car cash cannot be raised, can in any manner till you drain we must or drown.

tter of The Tribune. Ill., June 28.—Tiling lands fancy in Henry County as tile has prevented its use en-of 1877. The cost of threecents per foot, which do farmers laid from fifty to all of which was laid in taken pains to inquire of a fifty were satisfied with the and all have expressed them-leased with the investment, are always been so wet and possible to cross them with a n of the year, have been ated to corn this spring. Tiles deep, and last fall the price ditch and placing tile ready cents per rod. We can now done for 25 cents per rod. tile is reduced to the rate to buy it, there will be miles it a few rods are now in use, d very materially in the way grain crops. If the coming ble there will be ten times Henry County than ever beperiod of time.

J. C. EDWARDS.

ostmasters of the Fourth

JAMES. gton St., Chicago, III.

James for tile past 20 years has stood at ion in the treatment of all special and squire immediate attention. A book for who should marry? Way not? Only 10. Only over tile; Dr. James has 50 years in ever meets another. Letters would marry meets another. Letters would be succeeded as the control of the con

HEAL PARKER, THYSELF

EV csed for over a years with great success by the physicians of Park, New York, and Longer to all prompt cure charges, relong stand-

CAPSULES Dr. Kean

MARINE NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE STATISTICS. The following is a summary or the transactions the Chicago Custom-House for the year ending

ARRIVALS AND CERARANCES.

Tossels entened from foreign ports.

Tossels elevated for foreign ports.

Tossels entered from domestic ports.

Tossels cleared for domestic ports. Total entered and cloared...

Extra of morehandise for duty...

Extra of morehandise free of survey...

Extra of morehandise free of survey...

Extra from warehouse for consumption.

Extra from warehouse for consumption.

Extra from warehouse for exportation.

Extra from warehouse for exportation.

Extra from warehouse for export to adjants british frowlness.

DUTIES, FEES, ETGS e Hospital tax.....

NAUTICAL MISHAPS. George Brandstetter, a young man employed as a deck hand on board of the tag Mary McLane, had George Brandstetter, a young man employed as a deck hand on board of the tag Mary McLane, had his right arm broken last evening when that craft was about to land at Fiint & Thompson's elevator. Brandstetter was running aft with the line, and while so doing slipped and fell on his arm, with the result above stated. He was placed on board the implitite Giant and taken down to Wells street, whence he was taken to his lodgings and there attended to. He is a single man.

About 4:30 o'clock vesterday morning the sent Libbie Nau, in tow of the tag Hisrie, ran her jibboom into the south side approach of Lake street bridge, and tore away three lengths of the street bridge, and tore away three lengths of the street bridge, and damaged the sidewalk considerably. The "horn" was lamined into the aperture so tight that it required some power and time to get the vossel away. The Nau lost some of her headgen.

The ferry-heat Victoria ran into the stmr Favorite at Detroit. Monday, and smashed several stanchioms and the after-milling of the latter. The tag Hercules was slightly damaged by the Favorite being forced on her sterfs.

The Captain of the schr D. P. Dobbins was severely injured yesterday by a fall on board his vessel, which was lying in Ogden's Slip.

The schr Clipper City arrived here yesterday in a leaking condition. She brought lumber.

The tag Hackley got a line into her wheel yesterday, and her firemen got it out by diving.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGETORT, July 2.—Argivals—Industry, Morris, 5,400 bu corn; T. Ryburn, Marseilles, 5,700 ris, 5, 400 bu corn; T. Ryburn, Marseilles, 5, 700 bu corn, 47 bu rye; Gen. Sherman, Ottawa, 4, 500 bu corn, 3, 0,00 bu cats; Hidore, Ithaca, 2, 600 bn corn, 6, 000 bu cats; Josie, Pera, 6, 000 bu corn; prop Jack Robertson, Depue, 3, 500 bu corn, 2, 500 bu oats; Merchant, Depue, 6, 600 bu corn; prop City of Henry, Henry, 4, 800 bu corn.
Cleared—John Carter, LaSalle, 11, 750 ft lumber; Hercules, Peoria, 84, 287 ft lumber; Deer Park No. 2, Depue, 100, 412 ft lumber; Isabel, Depue, 119, 787 ft lumber; Mohawk Belle, Kankakoe feeder, 42, 500 ft lumber; Morning Light, Ottawa, 56, 780 ft lumber; 5, 000 ft dressed siding, 13, 400 lath; prop Montauk, Lockport, 2, 830 bu wheat; Leviathan, Peoria, 104, 345 ft lumber.

Budderoux, July 2—10 p. m.—Cleared—May-

103,345 ft lumber.

BRIDGEPOUR, July 2—10 p. m.—Cleared—May flower, Peru, 195,500 stringles, 2,725 posts Phænix, Lockport, 92,611 ft lumber. PORT HURON. Post Burow, Mich., July 2.—Down—Props Os-wegatchie, Quebec, St. Joseph, Forest City and consort: schrs Neilie Gardner, H. Moore, New Dominion, Aunt Ruth, Erastus Corning. Up—Props Delaware, C. J. Kershaw; schrs On-

Up—Props Delaware, C. J. Kershaw; schrs Ontano, Adventure.
Wind—Northeast, fresh; weather cloudy.
Pour Hurkin, July 2—10 p. m.—Passed up—Props Jas. Fisk, with T. A. George, Quebec, V. Swain and consort: schrs Pensaukee, J. H. Hutchisson, Monitor, Ishpeuning, Fame, Clayton Belle, L. S. Hammond.
Down 2-rops J. W. Powers, S. D. Caldwell and consort. David W. Rust and three barges; schrs S. J. Tilden, Jamaica, J. G. Mosten, S. H. Foster, J. H. Warmington, Charles K. Hines, William H. Rhunds, John R. Noyes, David Stewart, Monitcello, M. F. Merick, Carlingford, O. M. Bond, William Horne, Monterey, Elgin, Brightie, Mineral State, A. G. Dewey, Cascade, Swailow, W. Norway.
Wind—Northeast, fresh; weather cloudy.

LAKE FREIGHTS. corn at 11/c to Buffalo, most of the engagements being made the preceding evening, but kept private till yesterday. The vessels taken were: Schrs F. L. Danforth, C. Foster, R. B. Hayes, and R. winslow, corn at 1½c; yesterday the schre Cam-den and Helvetia, corn at 1½c. Prop Oneida, corn through to Boston at 9½c. To Sarnia—Schre Mayes and Coyne, corn. To Collingwood—Schr Corrisande, corn. To Ogdensburg—Prop Cham-nian corn. Corrisande, corn. To Ogdensburg—Prop Cham-plain, cofn.

The soft Onward goes hence to Green Bay City for a cargo of ice, at 75 cents per ton, to this port, and a deck-load of either ties or lumber; if the former, 44c each, and if the latter 31.12% per 1,000 feet.

MARQUETTE. MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Manquerrs. Mich., July 2.—Arrived—Prop.
Havana; schr Helena, W. B. Allen.
Cleared—Prop. Havana, E. B. Hale, Fletcher;
schr Helena, Favette Brown, Oakleaf, Ironton.
Passed up—Prop. Idaho.
Passed down—Prop. Pacific.
Wind—North.

MICHIGAN CITY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., July 2.—Arrived -Steam barge G. L. Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber: schr David Macy, Spring Lake, lumber; schr Lem Ells-worth, Oswego, coal.

ERIE.

Special Diseasek to The Tribune.

Enur. Pa., July 2.—Arrivals—Prop J. S. Fayk,
Marquette; schr St. Peter. Toledo: schr Julia

Willard. Marbichead; sturr Japau, Duluth.
Departures—Schr E. P. Beals, Bufalo: prop
Sparta, schr Megaunee, Marquette; schr James C.

King, Duluth ERIE.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO, Some much-needed reforms have been made to the river dock between Randolph and Lake streets, en the South Side. Effus Goodwin, the missing tugman, had not

arned ap yesterday, yet there are those who believe he is all right.

Capt. Clark, of the schr Cuba, had some difficulty with his crew at Green Bay lately, and discharged them. They took the cars for Checago.

The schr Millard Fillmore received her outst patents, and her new owners, Thomas English and George H. Ward, are ready for margins on freight lists.

The Goodrich steamers will make Fourth-of-July recursions as usual to-morrow, and the other hads regularly engaged in the business announce atta tens.

catta tipes.

Cant 'Bob' Edwards has quit the awning business, and is open for a large sulary, which he will draw with commendable alacity from any tug-state who may require his valuable services.

Teledo is a flicted with a large fleet of idle craft. The old barkentine Favorite is to be converted into a lumber barge at Buffaip.

The prop Fairbank has left East Saginaw with 1,00 tons of bulk salt for this port.

A Sailory Union has been formed at Detroit, and large fixed at \$1.25 per day.

The arrivals at Bay City last month were 140 vession of all classes, and clearance 144, aggregating a tonage of 49,000.

On her trial kip at Buffalo the new prop Nyack

conage of 49,000.

He trial right Buffalo the new prop Nyack hade a distance of twenty-five miles in one hour and a half.

Detroit Marine Hospital statistics for June are follows: Patients remaining over June 1, 14; necived during the month, 24; discharged, 21; maining July 1, 17.

Cons. Pridgeon has not decided what he will do

caning July 1. 17.

Capt. Pridgeon has not decided what he will do the matter of filling the vacancy in the Chicago is samis line by the burning of the prop Montenery. He forest the owners of the steam barger and the filling the vessel, but they wanted to 000, so the Post and Tribune says.

The steam wereking harge Montfor has succeeding two wanted in travering a portion, if not all, the cargo of the steam wereking harge Montfor has succeeding the steam with the schr Empire State off North and the schr Tare Bells has a chartered to take it to Detroit.

The Fort Colborne life-boat will require seven as on man it, the crew to be made up of volume, who will practice at stated times and in all the own that the schr Tare is the seven as on man it, the crew to be made up of volume, who will practice at stated times and in all the own that the schr Tare boat will be kept on has which can be run into the water, and by tending tracks, the work of launching can be complished without any trouble in rough weathers well as in calm.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and the actual sali-et this port for the past twenty-four hours, eing at 10 welock last night:

John Miner. Menomines, lumber. Mason she.

Goden West Cieveland, coal, no orders.

B. Williams, Toledo, coal, Sightcenth street.

Law Perest, Eheboygan, lumber, Market.

America, Sheboygan, lumber, Nouth Halsted

Schr Higgie & Jones, Samistee, lumber, Arnold's Slip.
Schr Fellettous, Grand Rapius, lumber, Market.
Schr Christiana, Manistee, stone N. S. G. Honse.
Schr Coral, Musicgen, lumber, Kinzle street.
Schr G. North, Musicgen, lumber, Market.
Prup Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Sthr Corona, St. See, sundries, Rush street.
Sthr U. S. Grant. Manitowoo, itea, Twelfth street.
Schr Diver, Manitowoo, itea, E. R. R.
Prup Uneida, Buildio, sundries, State street.
From Menominee, Green Bay, Smarles, Rush street.
Schr City of Chicaso, Manitoces; lumber Market.
Schr J. W. Doane, Buffinle, Soal, Kinzle street.
Schr F. Crawford, Musicgen, lumber, Twenty-second street. ond street.
Schr M. A. Muir, Muskegon, lumber, Twenty-sec-

Schr D. S. Austin. Menominee, lumber. Sixteenth street.
Schr Radical. Benton Harbor, ties, Magazine Slip. Schr Martiner, Manistee, shingles, Market. Schr T. M. Forrest, Jockson, Wood, Market. Schr T. M. Forrest, Jockson, Wood, Market. Schr Gamecock, Music, Lander, Gas-House Slip. Schr Pauline, Maskegeon, lumber, Gas-House Slip. Schr Pauline, Maskegeon, lumber, Jarket. Schr Myrtle, Muskegeon, lumber, Holm Slip. Prop Britain. Saugsauck, lumber, Market. Schr Myrtle, Muskegeon, Lumber, Market. Schr Lille Pratt, Saugsauck, lumber, Harket. Schr Canal. Schr Dorsden, Ludington, bark. Ogten's Canal. Schr Dorsden, Ludington, bark. Ogten's Canal. Schr Ethan Allen, Muskegon, lumber, Sampson Slip.
Prop Mavy Grol, Holland, bark, North Branch. Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber, Fourteenth street.
Schr E Ellinwood, White Lake, lumber, Twenty-second street.

Schr E. Ellinwood, White Lake, lumber, Twenty-second street,
Prop Trader, Pentwater, lumber, Wabash avenue.
Schr M. A. Dix, White Lake, lumber, Ogelen's Canal.
Schr M. B. Hale, Menominee, lumber, Market.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Regulator, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Schr Bellen, Cedar River, Ites, R. I. R. B.
Schr Bellen, Cedar, Wassegon, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Hyderbad, Kingston, Coal, no orders,
Schr Hyderbad, Kingston, Light, Rush street.
Schr Ann Maria, Manistee, lumber, Rush sfreet.
Schr Anste, Market, Market, Schr Market, Schr Hyder, Market, Schr Hyder, Market, Schr Hyder, Market, Schr John, Market, Schr Australia, Menomines, John, Market, Schr Australia, Menomines, John, Market, Schr Lotte Cooper, Manistee, Jark, North Halisted, Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, lumber, Market, Schr City of Woodstock, Muskegoni lumber, Market, Schr City of Woodstock, Muskegoni lumber, Market, Schr Cubs, Green Bay, wood, Twelfth street.

Sent Dan Davis, Grand Haven, stone, Glyopuru anue,
Sehr Cuba, Oreen Bay, wood, Twelfth street,
Sehr Fetrel, Grand Haven, stone, Ozden's Canal,
Sehr J. P. Ward, Muskegon, lumber, Market,
Bark Parans, Dunean City, lumber, Market,
Sehr Ottawa, Muskegon, lumber, Market,
Sehr Sam Fint, Buffalo, cool, Adam street,
Schr Perry Hannah, Cedar River, posts, Market,
Prop Champiain, Ogdensburg, sundries, Ciark str
Schr Amoskeag, Menominee, lumber, Sampson S
Sehr Mindsor, Menominee, lumber, Sampson S
Sehr Mindsor, Menominee, lumber, Market,
ACTUAL Sallans. Schr Live Oak, Manistee, lumber, Mark
Prop Annie Young, Huffalo, saindries,
Schr Four Brothers, Manistee, light,
Schr Anterea, Annapee, light,
Schr Alterea, Annapee, light,
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, light,
Schr Litchard Winstow, Furfalo, corn.
Prop Leland, Ludington, Right,
Schr Lee, Grand Haven, light,
Schr Lee, Grand Haven, light,
Schr Le, Holt, Muskogon, light,
Schr L. Holt, Muskogon, light,
Schr Lee, Frittale, Rugston, corn.
Schr E. M. Foster, Klugston, corn.
Schr Tempes, Wite Lake, light,
Schr Hart, Lee, Lake, light,
Schr Hart, Lee, Lake, light,
Schr Hart, Lee, Lee, Lee, Lee, Light,
Schr Lee, Buffalo, sundrice,
Schr T. J. Eronson, Menominoe, light,
Schr Vermont, Muskegon, light,
Schr Vermont, Muskegon, light,
Schr Vermont, Muskegon, light,
Schr Arundel, Maniscee, light,
Stur Corons, St. Joe, sundries,

LINCOLN'S DEATH.

Facts Going to Show that the Assassination Was Premeditated, and Plans Carefully Laid Therefor.

To the Editor of the Moline Review. I have seen many articles of late from persons who pretend to know that J. Wilkes Booth con ceived the idea of assassinating President Lincoln on the 14th of April, 1865, about noon,having been informed that the President and Gen. Grant were to appear at Laura Keene's benefit at Ford's Theatre that evening. I oppose any such idea gaining credence, unless Booth had an army of assistants, and will briefly, with your permission, state my reasons for thinking so.

I reached Washington, with a prize captured

I reached Washington, with a prize captured by the United States steamer Mercury, under my command, on the 12th of April, 1865, and was bissil vengaged with the prize-officers arranging for the condemnation of the prize. Walking down Pennsylvania avenue, and when near Ford's Theatre,—on the night of the 14th,—I saw a squad of soldiers on the double-quick, and learned from the non-commissioned officers in charge that President Lincoln had been shot. I at once hastened to the theatre, and found that the President had been removed to the house of a Mr. Peterson, across the street from the theatre. When I reached the theatre, there were only half-adozen lights burning, and, seeing H. B. Phillips, an actor of my acquaintance and one of the company, standing upon the stage, I walked down the centre aisle and got upon the stage. He related the whole story to upon the stage. He related the whole story to me, and I paced the distance from where Booth landed upon the stage to his place of exit, where his horse stood in charge of a boy, and found the distance to be thirty-nine paces. I also observed that the route selected by him to escape was clear of all obstructions, which first impressed me with the idea that he had assistance from the members of the company or stardands; which proved to be the fact, for Spanyler, the staye-carpenter, was convicted. hands; which proved to be the fact, for Spangler, the stage-carpenter, was convicted and imprisoned as an accomplice in the murder. Returning to the stage, a man named Kent, who had been engaged searching the box, informed us upon the stage that he had found the pistol with which the bloody deed was done. The actors requested him to surrender it to my keeping, which be agreed to do if I would come up into the box. I jumped off the stage and hurried up the centre aisle, and, as I came out by the ticket-office, I saw Miss Laura Keene held by Mr. Ford's bryther with an arm around her waist. She was gesticulating and calling on the crowd to search for Booth, the murderer. As I passed her to go up stairs she caught hold of

by Mr. Ford's bryther with an arm around her waist. She was gesticulating and calling on the crowd to search for Booth, the murderer. As I passed her to go up stairs she caught hold of my ccat and endeavored to detain me, and it was with some difficulty I succeeded in getting away from her. Reaching the dress-circle, in a few minutes I was in the President's box. where the bloody tragedy had been enacted. Unon reaching the box, I found Mr. Kent (the gentleman who had found the pistol) in the right hand corner of the box; Mr. Gobright, the "Agent of the Associated Press; and an actor named Spear,—If my memory serves me,—considerably under the influence of liquor. A few moments-later, the Chief of the Washington Police reached the box, and he requested me to aid him in searching the box, to see what could be found. The pistol, a single-barreled Deringer, was placed in his hands, and, after Spear had procured us a candle; I was upon my knees, and Mr. Gobright making notes of our discoveries. The first thing I found was a button torn off of Booth's coat in his struggle with Maj. Rathburn, a shirt-button, an empty opera-glass case, and the President's silk hat heavily dressed in mourning. While upon the floor, in looking up I noticed a hole through the panel of the first box-door,—as the gas was lit in the passage leading from the dress-circle to the stage-boxes. I at once expressed the opinion that the bullet must have passed out there. The microscope of the Chief of Police was at once brought into requisition, and it was discovered that it was a spy-hole cut from the outside, to cover the position of the occupants of the box. We then went outside in the passage the door was barricaded. Booth, looking through the hole cut in the, first boy-door (the two boxes having been made one by taking down the partition), could easily see the nosition of the President. Opening the inner door he passed behind the President and shot him behind the left ear. Maj. Kathburn endeavored to hold the assessin; but he stabled the Major

IN THE RED RIVER VALLEY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
FARGO, D. T., June 28.—Those who have been so fortunate as to have set their feet in this fair valley of the Red River will never forget the impression it made upon their minds.

It seems so strange as to be almost startling that upon a line of latitude so far to the north a region of such surpassing fertility should exist. This feeling of wonderment, however, is greatly increased when you learn that for upwards of three hundred miles this beautiful valley stretches to the north away up to the shores of Lake Winnipeg, in the British Possessions.

yield per acre was about twenty-five bushels, while from some favored fields forty bushels and more were obtained.

Then the quality of the grain produced was

Then the quality of the grain produced was quite as remarkable as its quantity. The kernel was hard and plump, and of the kind known as extra No. 1, a grade which ordinarily commands from 10 to 15 cents per bushel more than the great bulk of the wheat which is sold in Chicago, and which is there classed as No. 2.

The largest wheat farms in the world lie within a few miles of this town, and of course I must see some of them before I leave.

To visit Fargo and not take a look at the famous Dalrymple farms would be almost as To visit Fargo and not take a look at the famous Dalrymple farms would be almost as absurd as it would be for an Englishman to visit Binfalo and not deem it worth his white to go out of his way a few miles to see Niagara. This may be a little extravagant perhaps, but it is at least approximative. The Balrymple farms are counted among the wonders of the times, and have contributed more than any other influence to bring this Red River country into repute. These mammoth farms, under a single superintendency, aggregate nearly 50,000 acres, about 13,000 of which are now under cultivation.

The amount of wheat raised on these farms

acres, about 13,000 of which are now under cultivation.

The amount of wheat raised on these farms last year was not far from 150,000 bushels, and this season it is confidently anticipated that the result will be far more astonishing. During the harvest, Mr. Dalrymple, it is said, will employ 500 horses and 1,000 men! When I have paid my contemplated visit to these farms I may venture to give you some further particulars concerning them.

Fargo, as you are aware, is a little town with Fargo, as you are aware, is a little town with

all the appointments of civilization,—churches, and hotels, and clevators, and stores, besides institutions of inferior report which have sprung up like magic on the banks of this wonderful stream. It has about 1,000 inhabitants, but its business is larger than that of most towns of double or even treble its population. It is an active, stirring place, and, beyond question, will continue to grow rapidly, and that, too, in a strong and healthy manuer. will continue to grow rapidly, and that, too, in a strong and healthy manner.

Those of your readers who can take a summer excursion into these parts (and they all should do so) will be surprised to find the hotel accommodations at Fargo of so excellent a character. These are all that could be desired, and much more than could be expected. Even an intelligent Chicago lady (and they are, as everybody knows, mostly intelligent) would not be offended with the rooms or with the fare.

When it is borne in mind that by far the larger portion of this affluent Red River Valley lies for hundreds of miles to the north of the larger portion of this affluent Red River Valley lies for hundreds of miles to the north of the Northern Pacific Rallroad, it will be manifest how utterly false are some of the stories which interested parties who have never been here have put in circulation in regard to this region. An Arctic region, forsooth! Why, when its fertility, and luxuriance, and beauty are fairly considered, it might with much more propriety be compared to some fair land in the "Sunny South." There is surely no Southorn State or country in the world where the great cereals of wheat, and oats, and rye can be produced in anything like the abundance and perfection that distinguish the crops raised in this valley. anything like the abundance and perfection that distinguish the crops raised in this valley. This is not the language of a wild enthusiasm. The words are those of earnestness and sincere conviction, and they will be recognized as such by all who have taken the pains to acquaint themselves with the facts. To the doubting ones I will simily say, Come out and see this country for yourselves, and then you will be able to judge how far, if any, intagination has led me beyond the truth.

ed me beyond the truth.

It is quite certain that I wish to make and intend to make concerning this region only a true and faithful report. and faithful report.

But everything here is so fresh, and new, and surprising that even the most apathetic are roused into some degree of enthusiasm. Consequently, you must not blame me if I appear a tride enthused.

The ride from Brainert to this point, 140 miles, is a very interesting one. As one gets

miles, is a very interesting one. As one gets west of the Mississippi, the country gradually improves, the forest becomes thinner and changes in character, the pines grow scarcer,

changes in character, the pines grow scarcer, and at length wholly disappear,—oaks, and clins, and maples taking their place—and as the valley of the Red River is approached the landscape begins to present a singularly varied and parklike appearance.

This northwestern corner of Minnesota is beautiful indeed. What a glorious State it is! Finally the broad valley bursts upon one in all its vastness and luxuriance like a vision of the Promised Land.

Moorhead, the last town in Minnesota, is reached, the river is crossed, and your correspondent, tired and half famished, sits down to a good supper in the Territory of Dakota.

a good supper in the Territory of Dakota.

J. Esaias Warren. CONGRESS AND BUSINESS.

Merchants Drawing a Long Breath-The Adjournment Generally Greeted with Sat-isfaction—Uncertainty and Distrust Dimin-

ished—General Condition of Business,

New Fork Tribine, June 30.

Business men in this city state that they reof intense relief and satisfaction; relief that they know now the full extent of the mischief wrought during the session; satisfaction that for a few months no farther harm may be done. They breathe freer, they say, at the adjournment of a Congress that has rested like an incubus on the business of the country. Ever since the beginning of the session business has been crippled by the discussion of questions that it would have been better to have left undisturbed. The Silver bill as amended and passed has done, it is said, no great harm, but the bill first broposed and the discussion that followed, worked great mischief; and especially in this, that they produced an uncertainty and distrust that are fatal to mercantile activity. The Potter investigation was referred to by many merchants. "It would not seem, perhaps, that a merely political measure would have a disastrous effect on the business of a large country, but that political scheme," said one merchant, "caused an uncashess among business men that perfectly paralyzed all operations. Men hesitated to engage in extensive ventures, out of sheer dread as to what might be done so long as Congress might remain in seasion. The fear, too, that it might do something to irritate and disturb labor, the result of which no one could have foretold, added to the uncertainty and dread."

"Two things," said Mr. Hawes, of David Dows & Co., "a Government owes to its commerce—a fixed financial policy and the utmost exactness as to what constitutes title to property. On both these points there has been, it seems to me, terrible confusion of ideas. The adjournment consequently brings relief to all business men." "What can you expect," asked a member of the firm of E. R. Durkee & Co., "from a Congress in which there is not probably a single business man? Who are the husiness men in Congress: There is not a single member who could manage successfully a New York business." Other merchants in various lines of business agreed in the expression of satisfaction at the adjournment, and were nearly unanimous as to the effects on the volume of trade. While some said that it was yet too soon after the adjournment, and were nearly unanimous as to the effects on the volume of trade. While some said that it was yet too soon after the adjournment, and were nearly unanimous as to the effects on the volume of statisfaction at the adjournment, and were nearly unanimous for condition of the tone of the condition of the condition of the condition o

ist. This feeling of wonderment, however, is greatly increased when you learn that for upwards of three hundred miles this beautiful valley stretches to the north away up to the shores of Lake Winnipeg; in the British Possessions.

This Red Riger Vailey is a vast agricultural basin; embracing within its limits twenty milition acres of as fine wheat-producing lands as can anywhere be found.

This is no mere rhetorical assertion, but a simple fact, the truth of which no one who has visited this section of the country and made himself accutanted with its amazing productiveness will attempt to deny.

Of the thousands of virgin acres which were put under cultivation last year, the average

kets had become overloaded. The two or three houses holding these large stocks had been heavy losers, but it was said they were perfectly sound, and could stand a falling market for some time to come. These same houses were "long" on the market last fall, when prices went up, and they were only lessing what they made then. The stocks held on the other side, it was authoritatively stated, were held on foreign account, and not by dealers here:

EAST ST. LOUIS. All Quiet-Burial or the Men Slain in Sun

ST. Louis, July 2.-The situation at East St. Louis has not changed materially from that of vesterday and last might, beyond the fact that the popular excitement has visibly decreased, and fewer people appear on the streets. The Metropolitans continue, however, to keep their station-house in a state of defense, and the same warlike preparations are to be seen at every strategic point. The Bowman police hold the City Hall, and there has been no indication of a weakening on either side. Both factions express a determination to hold out to the last, and to resist with arms any interference from any source except the Supreme Court or the

At 8 o'clock this morning the funerals of Connors and Neville, the men who were killed on Sunday. last, took place, and 8,000 people were present,—the largest gathering that ever took place in the town. The body of Neville was buried, and that of, Connors taken to St. Louis to be forwarded to Detroit. A fear prevailed at the Metropolitan headquarters that, as soon as the funeral was over, the exasperated Bowmanites would return and attack their citadel, and everything was kept in readiness for an assault. Visitors were warned away, and rifles and shotguns protruded from the upper windows of the building. The anticipated attack did not occur, however, the Bowman Deputy-Marshals returning quietly from the funeral and resuming their places at the City-Hall.

At an early hour in the morning, Deputy Sheriff Conneau arrived from Belleville with warrants for the arrest of Mayor Bowman and his Deputies, who led the assault on Sunday, upon a charge of attempt to kill. The Deputy-Sheriff had a conference with the Mayor and his Chief Marshal, and agreed that he would wait till after the funeral before he took any action funeral before he took any action looking to the execution of the warrants. In the meantime considerable excitement was created by the presence of the Deputy-Sheriff's posse, as it was known there would be serious trouble if he attempted the arbitary arrest of the Mayor and his men. The day passed off, however, without the arrests being made, and it is now understood that the Mayor and his Deputies will proceed to-morrow to Believille and give bond for their appearance when wanted. Though the day has been peaceful, the situation continues serious, and the feeling between the factions is so bitter that another collision is deemed inevitable, if the matter is not speedily settled by the action of the Supreme Court or the Governor.

The Coroner's inquest upon the killed was postponed until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

WISCONSIN ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 2.—The Water-Works committee have completed their report, and will present it to the Council to-morrow night. It is against the proposition of the firm who proposed to build them as an investment, but in favor of their being built by the city. The Hop. Charles G. Williams, M. C. and family arrived from Washington to-day.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 2.—The State Board of Charities and Reform have completed their work of receiving testimony in the Delavan scandal case. Messrs. Giles, Reed, and Tilton are expected to arrive in the city this evening from Janesville. They will immediately go over the evidence and arguments of counsel in their hands, and make up a report, which, as soon as decided upon, will be made public. The entire mass at documents is to be placed on file in accessible shape in the Executive Depart-

ment.

Licut.-Gov. J. M. Bingham arrived here today en route for his home at Chippewa Falls,
direct from Hot Springs Ark. He left Chippewa Falls for Hot Springs a few mouths since in
a condition of extreme physical depression
which was alarming to his physicians and which was harming to his physician and friends, but he now returns to the State convalescent, looking comparatively well, and walking with ease by the aid of a cane. The people of Wisconsin will be gratified to learn of the recovery of their estimable Lieutenant-Greeners.

A CENTENNIAL.

Becial Dispatch to The Tribune.
WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 2.—The most elaborate preparations are making for the Wyonging memorial. Wilkesbarre is allost invisible by reason of triumphal arches, which also grace all the roads leading to the battle-ground. The TRIBUNE correspondent left this evening with the Committee to receive the Presidential party, which arrives to morrow morning at 9 o'clock. The Governors and military are arriving by every train. The greatest enthusiasm prevails.

POROUS PLASTERS. THERE is REASON in all THINGS. It is reasonable to conclude that Benson's Capcine Plasters, having received the highest and only award at the Centennial Exposition, over all other plasters, Plasters, having received the highest and only award at the Centennial Exposition, over all other plasters, having received the universal praise of the highest medical authority in the world, must possess unusual merit. Bensou's Cache Forous Plaster was lavented to overcome the slow action of the ordinary porous plasters, the only objection ever found to this otherwise immediate relief by relief. They remain an order, and cure immediate relief by relief. They can be supported by the cases which other plasters will not even relief. They can be called the cases which of the cases which other plasters will not even relief. They can be cased by a feet of the case of the cas fish, sidnal and kidney affections, schatca, lumbago, neuralgia, paigs in the back, hips, and sides. Persona easily affected by change of weather should wear these constantly during the wiluter season, as they are a sure preventive of colds. Sold everywhere. Price, 25 cts.

TRADD-BHWART THERE ARE FRAUDULENT and Worthless Imitations of Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster in the market. Some of them contain dangerous mineral poisons. Each genuine Benson's Capcine Plaster has the word Capcine cut through it. Take no other.

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OF VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA,
ONE OF THE FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE
edifices for Holel purposes on the Pacific Coast. The
Hotel is nearly new, having been finished within the
past year. It contains about 150 rooms, en suite and
single, all of which are furdished in the very beat of
style. The above is the only Hotel in Virginia, and has
been erected and finished in the best possible manner.
containing elevator, electric enunciator connected
with every room, hot and cold water, batha, and all
modern conveniences for the confort and accommods.
City of Virginia in its capacity as a first-class Hotel.
The Hotel is now open and doing a fine business. The
party leaving it would be required to buy the furniture.
For particular, address
I. C. BATEMAN, San Francisco, Cal., or
A. HANAE, Virginia City, Nevada. OF VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA.

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Finest and Largest Assortment in the city. Manufactured expressly for our trade. Every piece warranted to fire. Open even-MILLER & TAYLOR 3 CLARK-ST. TENTS, FLAGS, &c.

Tents and Hammocks, Camp Cots and Stools, Flags of Silk or Bunting. GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.. 208 SOUTH WATER-ST. MEDICAL.

NERVOUS DEBILITY WEAKNESS, etc., and all disorders brought on by indiscretions, excesses of overwork of the Brain and Nervous System, speedily and radically cured by

WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL. a purely vegetable preparation, and the best and most successful remedy known. Two to Six Boxes are usually sufficient. For further information, Send for Circular. Frice, Si per Box: Six Boxes, S3, by mail, securely sealed, with full directions for use WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,

ROVIDENC

AMUSEMENTS.

WHITE STOCKING PARK.

JULY 4, AT 3 O'CLOCK.

Championship Game,

CHE CHE

CU FOR CHAMPIONSHIP U. S., AT 3 O'CLOCK.

No half price (25 cent) tickets old until after the third innings. Avoid the rush and jam at the Ticket Offices on by buying a ticket at SPALDING'S, 118 Randolph-st. CLAYTON'S, 88 Madison-st. JIM WOOD'S, 86 Washington-st.

WHITE STOCKING PARK, Lake Front.

GRAND EXHIBITION!

Thursday Evening, July 4, 8:30 SHARP.

The Grandest Display of Fireworks ever witnessed in Chicago, will be given by CHARLES MOR-RIS, Proprietor of the Garden City Fireworks. The Entertainment will include Display Pieces from 12 to 125 feet in length : Flights of Aerial and Marcon Shells and Chests of Rockets, Batteries, Mines, Roman Candles, and everything pertaining to the Pyrotechnic Art.

Grand Stand Admission....75 cents General Admission.....50 cents

Rain preventing, the Exhibition will be given the evening following. Avoid the rush and jam at the Ticket Offices on the ground by buying tickets at

SPALDING'S, 118 Randolph-st. CLAYTON'S, 83 Madison-st. JIM WOOD'S, 86 Washington-st.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. Monday and Tuesday Evenings only, July 8 and 9, IMPORIANT ANNOUNCEMENT. GRAND ITALIAN OPERA! THE DE MURSEA OPERA TROUPE.

NLLE ILMA DE MURSEA,

IN ITALIAN This Dyric Queen will appear with the Tenor, SIGNOH BRIGNOLL.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. THE STANDARD NOVELTY TROUPE.

Pat Rooney, John Hart, Harry G. Richmond, A. C. Moreland, Allen Sisters,
Blanche Correllie,
Wictoria North,
Julietta Nanlt, C. A. Avery, Clifton and Fox. Extra Matthee Thursday, July 4.
Regular Matthees Wednesday and Saturday,
Prices of Admission—25, 50, and 75 cts.

STEAMER FLORA.

Programme of excursions for this week, ending July, from Clark-st. bridge:
Wednesday, July 3—Water Works Crib, Lincoln Park,
and Government Pier at 2:30 p. m.; Monlight on the Wednesday, July 3-On the Lake at 7:30 p. m.; Avanage at 7:30 p. m.; Avanage at 7:30 p. m.; Thursday, July 4-To Evanston at 9:30 p. m.; Moonlikht Excursion at 2:30 p. m.; Moonlikht Excursion on the Lake at 2:30 p. m.; On the Priday, July 3-On the Lake at 2:30 p. m.; to Friday, July 5—on the Lake at 2:30 p. m.; On the Lake at 7:40 p. m. Saturday, July 6—On the Lake at 2:30 p. m.; to Michigan City at 8:30 p. m., returning Sunday, July 7, at 11:30 a. in. Brown's Saratogs Brass and String Bands on board. Fare to Michigan City and return, \$1; all others, round trip, 50 cents. HERSHEY MUSIC HALL.

(Opposite M'Vicker's.) LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK.

Afternoon and Evening, 2 to 4:30, 7 to 9.

Grand Morning Matinees, 10 to 12, on Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday. Milwaukee. July 8. HOOLEY'S THEATRE. UNION SQUARE THEATRE CO. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday Evenings and Sa day Matince, and Grand Extra Matince of THU DAY, July 4th, at Popular Prices, 25, 50, and 75 ce —no extra charge for reserved seats—on which occa

A CELEBRATED CASE! Friday Evening, Benefit of Mr. C. F. COGHLAN. Saturday Evening, Benefit of Miss SARA JEWETT. when will be presented for the last time THE MOTH-ER'S SECRET.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY. Proprietor and Manager.

LADIES' GREAT WEDNESDAY MATINER AND NIGHT. Matince 4th July, and Saturday. Chicago's MR. JOHN DILLON. Lettie Allen, and Powerful Dramatic Company, in Dion Boucleault's Greatest Irish Drawn, IIIK Coll-LEEN BAWN; or. BRIDE OF GARRYOWEN. Also Farce, "Jones Baby. Monday—GRAND ITALIAN OPERA—DI MURSKA.

WINTER'S LINCOLN PAVILION. This (Wednesday) July 3, at 8 p.m. sharp, GRAND CONCERT AT THE LINCOLN PAVILION,

GEO. LOESCH'S CHICAGO ORCHESTRA, MCVICKER'S THEATRE. MATINEE TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW-

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. CHIROPODIST.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOODLAWN. BASEBALL, 4th JULY

Union Catholic Library Association PICNIC,

WOODLAWN Good Music, Dancing, Croquet, Foot Ball, Base Ball, Quoits, Jump-Trains leave Illinois Central R. R.

Depot at 9:10 a. m., 12:10 m., 3:00 and 4:30 p. m. RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

RRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS Explanation of Reference Makes -+ Saturd

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. Ticket Offices, 62 Ciark-st. (Sherman House) and 1; the depots.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Cal-cago and Council Blufs, on the train leaving Chicare at 10.39; a. m. Koother road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago. a-Depot corner of Wells and Kingle-Sta. b-Depot corner of Canal and Kingle-Sta. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & OUTNOY RATERDAD. pepots foot of Lake st., Indiana ar., and Sixtoenth st. and Canal and Sixtoenth sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark st., and at depots.

| Karisas & Colorado Express. | 10:19 a. m. | 3:40 a. m. | 10:40 a. m. | 2:40 a. m.

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wh Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha the Pacific Express. CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union hepot, West Side, near Madico-st. In it ign and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 122 (Sandolph-st.

Ransas City & Denver Fast Ex * (2:30 n. m. * 3:35 n. n. st. Louis, Springfield & Fexas * 9:00 a. m. * 7:55 n. n. Mobile & New Orleans Ex. . 9:00 a. m. * 7:55 n. n. Peoria. Burlington (Fast & Section, m. 9:00 a. m. 3:35 n. m. 2 keokum (Express. 6 n. 9:00 p. m. 3:35 n. m. 3:35

CHICAGO. MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. Union Legot, corner Maddon and Canti-sts. Theretoffice, 63 South Charast., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

Day Express.

Day Startes.

10:10a. m. 10:10a. m. 10:10a. m. 10:45a. m. 10:45 ILLINOIS CENTRAL BAILROAD.

LLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-ascond-st.
Ticket office. 121 Randolpa-st. near Clark.

St. Louis Express. 230 a. m. 6:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line 4 9:10 p. m. 6:20 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex 5:20 a. m. 6:20 p. m.
Springfied Express. 5:20 a. m. 6:20 p. m.
Springfied Express. 5:30 a. m. 6:20 p. m.
Springfied Express. 5:30 a. m. 6:20 p. m.
Springfied Express. 5:30 a. m. 6:20 p. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Ecokut 5:10 p. m. 6:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ext. 9:10 p. m. 6:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ext. 9:10 p. m. 6:23 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ext. 9:20 p. m. 9:25 a. m.
Giman Passenger. 5:25 p. m. 9:25 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILEDAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-secon
Ticket Office, of Clark-st., southeast corner of
Golph, Grand Pacine Hotel, and at Palmer House PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY

Leave. Arrive. BALTIMORE & OHIO. rains leave from Exposition Bailding, foot of Mon-roe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. Arrive.

\$ 5:50a. m. \$ 5:40a. r. \$ 5:40a. r. \$ 6:40 p. m. 7:05 p. u

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

PITTTSBURG, CINCINNAT & ST. LOUIS B. R. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Cliuton and Carroll-sts. West Side Depot foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second st.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis & 9:40 a. m. 8:00 p. m.

Night Express. ... 8:00 p. m. 7:00 a. m.

CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sta. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

Leave. Arrivo. Davenport Express. 7:50 a m. 7:55 p. m. Omaha, Leaven with & Atoh Ex 10:30 a m. 3:40 a m. Peru Accommodation. 5:500 m. 10:30 a m. Night Express. 110:00 p. m. 16:30 a m. All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dialagears, at 76 cents each. CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAD. "Danville Route."

Ticket Offices: 77 Clark st., 125 Dearborn-st, and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

Day Ma Nashvil ic and Florida Express \$ 7:30 p. m. \$ 7:15 a. m. GOODRICH'S STEAMERS. For Racine, Milwankee, sic. daily — a. m. saturany's Boat don't leave and! — p. m. for Mantsee, Ludington. etc. daily — 9 a. m. For Grand Haven. Muskegon, etc., daily — 9 a. m. For Grand Haven. Muskegon, etc., daily — 7 p. m. for st. Joseph, etc., daily — 10 a. m. saturday's St. Joe boat don't leave until — 10 a. m. For Milwankee, Green Bay, etc., Tuesday and 7 p. m. For Milwankee. Escanaba, Nersunes, etc., Tuesday and 7 p. m. for Milwankee. Mackinaw, Northport, etc., Wednasday — Michigan av. — Sundays excepted.

Leave. | Arrive.

DEATH to Bugs, Roaches, Moths, Fleas, Lice, etc. Warrant-sd. Arend's Insect Powder Depot. 179 E. Madison-st.

ADDRESS! To the Weak, Nervous, and Debilitated, who Suffer from

Ill-Health consequent on

Lingering, Chronic, Nerv-

ous or Functional Diseases.

PULVERNACHER GALAVNIC CO

External Remedies are the Safest

and best that can be applied in diseases, on account of the facility which we possess of watching their action and their results; and of these remedies Electricity, in the form of mild, continuous, and prolonged currents, as realized exclusively by

PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC AND BANDS

ple, and efficient known treatment for the cure of disease. In our descriptive Painphlet we review the manifold benefits to be derived from Pulvermacher's Appliances, and bring forward testimony in their favor

Learned Physicians and Scientific Men

in Europe and this country. We also dem-onstrate why relief and corre result from their use after every other plan of treatment has failed. Reader, Are You Afflicted.

and wish to recover the same degree of health, strength, and energy as experienced in former years? Do any of the following symptoms or class of symptoms meet your discased condition? Are you suffering from ili-health in

any of its many and multifarious forms, con-

sequent on a lingering, nervous, chronic, or

functional disease? Do you feel nervous, de-

bilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listness, moping,

Unfit for Business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melan-choly? Are your kidneys, stomach, urinary organs, liver or blood in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia, or aches and pains? Have you been

indiscreet in early years and A Victim to Youthful Follies. or carried the marital relation to excess in later years? Have these indiscretions and condition? Are you timid, nervous, and forgetful, and your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Have you

Lost Confidence in Yourself and energy for business pursuits? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms: dreams, palpitation of the heart, bashfulness. restless nights, broken sleep, nightmare, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, pimples

despondent symptoms? There are Thousands of Young Men. middle-aged, and even the old, who suffer from nervous and physical debility. There

and blotches on the face and back, and other

are also thousands of females Broken Down in Health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect, prolong their sufferings. Why, then, further neglect a subject so productive of health and future happiness when there is at hand a

Science and Common Sense to commend it?-a remedy of indisputable efficacy, and the most certain means of restoration to health and pristine vigor?

There are many diseases of an acute and febrile type that we do not propose to cure

means of cure? Why not throw off the yoke altogether, and seek a remedy that has

by means of Electricity; but from all that Electro-Physiology teaches us, in regard to the modus operandi of the **Curative and Preservative** effects of Voltaic Electricity, we may most reasonably infer that all those chronic ailments and all diseases dependent on a depressed condition of the nervous forces, exhaustion of nerve power, or the diminished

our publications, are happily most susceptible of cure by means of Pulvermacher's Electric

energy of vital functions, as treated upon in

Belts and Bands. These conditions they will cure, while drugs will not; and we offer the most convincing testimony direct from the afflicted themselves who have been restored to

Health, Strength, and Energy after drugging in vain for months and years.

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218 State Street, Chicago.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. A. B. Thompson, of the Wedder J. G. Duffield, a prominent business man

Robert Morrow, manager of the Provi-ence Base Ball Club, Providence, R. I., is at the

There are twenty traveling shoe sales at the Sherman House. Thirty of the same class will spend the Fourth at the same hotes. A regular meeting of the Mechanics' Insti-

tute was to have been held last evening at No. 50 Dearborn street, but, as there was not a quorum esent, the idea was abandoned. Yesterday noon Mrs. Carey, 60 years of

age, fell down stairs into the basement of No. 22 Union street, a dictance of about sixteen feet. Dr. Reynolds, who attended, has doubts of her re-There will be a very fine show of \$2,000

worth of freworks at the Base-Ball Grounds on the evening of the Fourth. It will be a safe and re-spectable place for all guardians of children to give them a treat which so rarely occurs. The temperature yesterday, as observed by Mannsse, optician, 88 Madison strept (Trincing Building), was, at 8 a.m., 63 degrees; 10 a. m., 68; 12 m., 64; 3 p. m., 66; 8 p. m., 68. Bar-ometer at 8 a. m., 29.52; 8 p. m., 29.52

The first social rempton of the salumni of the North Division High School was held last night t Martine's Hall, on Chicago avenue, and proved to be a most successful and pleasing affair in every articular. The attendants numbered about 150.

At the examination of candidates for posi-tions as teachers in the primary and grammar school departments of the city schools, held yes-terday by Supt. Delano, 356 candidates presented themselves. Teaching talent score abundant,—in fact, much in excess of the demand for it.

fact, much in excess of the demand for it.

Mr. D. K. Smith, Northern Passenger Agent of the International & Great Northern Railroad of Texas, exhibited some corn grown by High Chittick, of Palestine, Tex., formerly a resident of the Town of Lake, which was planted the 15th of March and gathered the 15th of Jane. The yield about fifty bishels to the acre.

At Sexialistic headquarters yesterday a defalcation was reported in connection with the late picnic. One of the members who sold seventy-live tickets was said not to be able to turn over the proceeds, for the reason that he had appropriated the money to his own use. The matter was kept very quiet, owing to the prominence of the individual, but it leaked out.

The monthly business meeting of the Ex-

The mouthly business meeting of the Ex-ecutive Committee of the Woman's Industrial School Board was to have been held at the Tre-mont Hone yesterday morning, but the only ladies who put in an appearance were the Chair-woman, Mrs. Beveradge, Mrs. Haskins, and Mrs. Gunn. of Eranston, and Mrs. Smith, Secretary,— not enough for a quorum; consequently, no busi-ness was transacted.

About 5 o'clock last evening Eddie Murphy, 5 years of age, was accidentally killed pear his own home, at No. 148 Larrabse street, by being run over by a truck and team of horse owned and driven by his father. The little fellow ran to meet him as be was coming home, and in climbing upon the wheels of the wagon fell under, and nas his chest so bally crushed that death was almost instantaneous.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an in-quest upon Myron Vierschilling, a brakeman on the Barington & Quincy Road, who was toe slow in carrying out an order for switching some cars, and who, in 'consequence, was so badly mangled that he died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital; npon Brund Bobonowski, a child, who died of lockjaw, at No. 36 Chapin street; and upon Mrs. Mary Green, who died at No. 26 Desplaines street of chronic sicoholism.

The Kinzie School alumni met Monday The Kinzie School alumni met Monday evening at Martice's North Side Hall. Music, easays, and crations occupied the attention of a large audience. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, James Mooney; Vice-President, Mattle Williams; Treasurer, Charles A. Pusheck; Recording Secretary, Henry R. Geselbracht; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph H. Murphy; Editor, Fannie Mason; Assistant-Editors, W. Mason, and H. H. Geselbracht.

W. Mason, and H. H. Gescloracht.

A movement is on foot to secure an opensir concert in Lincoln Park, from 4 to 7:30 o'clock
every Saturday afternoon, by the Chicago Orchestra. Mr. J. A. Hand, leader of the Orchestra, has
a subscription, upon which he hopes to secure the
names of enough of the citizens of the North Division to warrant the giving of the concert. The
sum necessary (about \$1,000) should be subscribed without any difficulty, and it will be if a
few of the wealthy residents of the North Side between Lincoln Park and the river will take hold of
the matter.

All-Saints' Episcopal Church, northwestern corner of North Carpenter and Carlup, trus-was yesterday sold by Benjamin F. Gallup, trus-tee, under a foreclosure of mortgage. There was about \$4,000 principal and interest due. The lot is 37x116 feet, and the edifice is a frame one. It sold for \$1,000, the mortgages, Mrs. Mary E. Kimbail, being the parchaser. The ground is considered worth more money, but Mrs. Kimbail is secured for the whole amount of her claim by

A bill was filed last fall by the Trustees of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church against Henry T. Chace and Channey T. Bowen to restrain the proposed sale of the church property under a trust-deed for St. 400, on the ground that the trust-deed was given without the censent of the congregation, and that the money obtained on the note was used by Channey T. Bowen. The holder of the trust-deed filed a cross-bill charging that the money was part of the purchase money, and asked to have the trust-deed forsclosed.

have the trust-deed forsclosed.

The Executive Committee of the Illinois Home Missionary Society of the Congregational Church met yesterday morning in Parior I of the Grand Pacific Hotel, for the purpose of considering applications of the churches in its jurisdiction, and to transact general business in connection with the Society. This is the second meeting of the Committee since the organization of the Society, and they are gratified to be able to make the announcement that they have a sum sufficiently large in the treasury to enable them to meet all bills promptly from the 1st inst. The Rev. James Thompson, the newly-elected Secretary, enters enthusiastically into his work, and the outlook for the new enterprise gives every reason to believe in its success. The Executive Committee meet on the first Tuesday of each month.

The Executive Committee meet on the drat Tuesday of each month.

The South Park Commissioners held a meeting yesterday afternoon and andited the payrolls for June, amounting to \$9, 301, and ordered nid miscellaneous bills which footed up \$4, 813. The Construction Committee were directed to improve the east side of Grove Parkway so as to correspond with the west side, at a cost of \$2, 182. A hill of \$2,000 for legal services in 1877 by Trumbull, Church & Trumbull was referred to the Plunance Committee with power to act. The water-dosets on Grove Parkway, between Forty-second and Korty-third streets, were ordered to be removed. After instructing the Construction Committee to remove the applait roadway on the east side of Grove Parkway, between Oakland boulgard and Brooks street, and replace it with a roadied similar to that on Oakwood boulevard, the Board adjourned.

There was a short session of the Lincoln

bed similar to that on Oakwood boulevard, the Board adjourned.

There was a short session of the Lincoln Park Board of Commissioners yesterday at the regular meeting. There was just a quorum present. Messrs. Winston, Hjortsberg, and Stockton made a proposition that the North avenue pier be fitted up with railing, floor, stens, etc., for the use of the Floating Hospital, which institution will farmish it with an awaing, chairs, beds, and other articles for the comfort or invalids and chitdren, to take the place of the suchord bout used last summer. R. P. Derickson and Dr. Rutter were present on behalf of the Floating-Hospital. It was represented that the pier was occupied at the present time by a crowd who fished and loiled about, and it was thought to be a good deed to allow the Hospital its use free of charge. It was so agreed to. The Board adjourned.

As usual, the Goodrich Line's excursions will be one of the features of the Fourth. Those magnificates houts. the Chicago, Shelowan and

As usual, the Goodrich Line's excursions will be one of the features of the Fourth. Those magnificent boats, the Chicago, Sheboygan, and Muskegon, will make hourly trips to Evanston, the first bost leaving the dlock at the foot of Michigan avenue at 8 o'clock in the morning, and every hour thereafter during the dlay. Evening excursions on the lake will also be made, beginning at 8 o'clock. Reduced excursion rates are also offered to Racine, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Muskegon, and St. Joseph, the tickets being good from Monday July 1, to Saturday, July 6. The steamer Corona will also leave the same dock at 7 o'clock in the morning for a pleasure trip to 8t. Joseph, where she will arrive at noon. Returning, she will leave St. Joseph at 10 in the evening, reaching Chicago at 4 o'clock Friday morning. The high character of the Goodrich coats, wantained for so many years, is the best guarantee to those who use them on the Fourth of a pleasant trip, andisturbed by rowdylam or Bquor.

sm or liquor.

Four companies of the First Regimen seld meetings at the armory last evening, and received to avail themselves of the permission graut d by Col. Swain to accept the cordial invitation of the citizens of Terre Haute to spend the Fourth in ed by Col. Swain to accept the cordial invitation of the citizens of Terre Haute to spend the Fourth in that city. These companies were A, commanded by Capt. George Miles; C, commanded by Capt. William L. Lindsey; and H, commanded by Capt. William L. Lindsey; and H, commanded by Capt. Charles S. Diebl, four of the best-drilled companies in the organization. They will take with them the full drum-corps and the regimental colors, and will be accompanied by the Bed-officers and many prominent citizens of Chicago, who are going down to see that the boys get fare play in the distribution of prizes. There is to be a prize drill for \$450. The companies are all in fine trim, and are consident of success. The only railroad expense will be between here and Danville, and the cost of this will be \$1 per man. The members of tais battalion will assemble at the Armory promptly at 6 oclock, and at 6:30 sharp the command will move out, and will proceed to the depot of the Cheago & Eastern Road, where they will board the tasin. Company F proposes to mointo camp to-day at 8 toney Island, where rife

practice will be indulged in for two days. The Second Regiment will not leave the city on the Fourth. A picnic to South Chicago was contemplated, but, owing to a difficulty in getting cara, and the fact that a portion of the First was thinking of going out of town, the members of the Second generously decided to remain.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

THE CITY-HALL.

The license receipts were \$1,500. Thus far sixty-eight saloon licenses have About \$25,000 of the '77 revenue warrants

vere redeemed. Several permits were issued for small brick wellings to cost \$1,000 each.

A case of scarlet-fever was reported at No. 31 Wesson street, -the first one for three days. The disbursing clerk paid in scrip misellaneous bills which footed up a little over\$2,000. The Treasurer's receipts were: Collector, \$2, 224; Water-Office, \$3, 128; Comptroller, \$2, 162;

total, \$7, 513. Several more slaughtering and rendering establishments, having heard of the Supreme Court decision, have taken out licenses.

Commissioner Woodard, of the West Park loard, notifed Supt. Hickey that the old park po-Arrangements have been made with all the railroads centering in Chicago to carry for half-fare firemen who attend the tournament to be held at Dexter Park in September.

Dexter Park in September.

The monthly report of the Superintendent of Buildings shows that there were issued in June 102 permits to erect buildings with a frontage of 3, 108 feet to cost \$553,000, ffty-fve being dwellings, twenty-nine stores and dwellings, two churches, two office buildings, and three factories. In the same month last year 144 permits were issued, the structures having a frontage of 3,577 feet and costing \$120,900. Since Jan 1 there have been 400 permits taken out; frontage, 14,540 feet; cost, \$2,373, 200. During the same time in 1877 the permits numbered 713, the frontage was 17,722 feet, and the cost \$2,825,000.

feet, and the cost \$2.825,000.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Streets and Bridges shows that the repairs to the inster in 1877 cost \$20,322. He recommends that State street bridge be furnished with a new and improved turn-table, as that now in use is similar to the one under Rush street bridge when it turned over. There were 100,500 square yards of paving put down in the West Division, 83,660 in the South Division, and 63,570 in the North Division. About one-half of it was cedar blocks,—the beet kind of wooden pavement in the opinion of Mr. Wilson. A little over 1,859 miles of streets were cleaned at a cost of \$37,647. The street repairs cost \$103,822.

These seems to be an impression that Sunt.

There seems to be an impression that Supt. There seems to be an impression that Supt. Hickey is gaining ground among the Aldermen; and that there will be nothing like the opposition next week to his confirmation that there was last week. A number of those who were at first opposed to him have, after a more thorough consideration of the subject, come to the conclusion that he is probably the best man whose services could be secured, and that the best thing they can do is to go for him. Several candidates have been proposed, each of whom has some friends, but it has become apparent that some of them cannot secure the appointment, and that others will not take the place. Many of the Aldermen wish Eimer Washburn to have it, but he is at present occupying a better position, with a longer term of office, and would hardly accept unless assured of a more, absolute control over his subordinates than it is in the power of his friends to garantee nim. Gen. Torrence has also been mentioned, but he is the superintendent of a large manufacturing establishment, a place which he would hardly care to leave to enter upon an untried field. Gen. Lieb has been electiousering hard for the place, but the Mayor wouldn't appoint him, and it 4s doubtful if the Council would confirm him. Mr. Redmond Prindiville has also been mendent. For these reasons and others, the opposition to Supt. Hickey has decidedly lost ground during the present week.

ent week.

DEARBORN STREET.

A reporter meeting Mr. John Mattocks yesterday, said to him: "What will be the effect of the action of the Council?"

"The Third was hes been right all along in this matter, and I cannot add anything to what has been said."

"But as to the effect."

been said."

But as to the effect?"

Well, suits will be brought against the city for very large amounts. It has taken gossession-given permits to baild, filled up the streat, put in curb-walls, etc.; and Frank Adams told them what the effect would be when they asked for his cover?"
"I don't think there is any doubt about it."
Said Ald. Tuley: "It will result in a multitude
of suits against the city, with a fair prospect of

". Has the Breckenridge case [published in the "Has the Breckenridge case (phononeae)
Court proceedings any application?"
I hardly think so, because it was set up in that
case that the Court proceedings to condemn, followed by the Court proceedings to assess the benefits,
constituted a taking of the property and a completion
of the condemnation proceedings. The new parties will go on the ground that the city becomes ties will go on the ground that the city becomes liable if it takes possession before the payment of the damages,—that the city has done certain things which amount, in law, to taking possession—a ground that does not appear to have been touched in the Breckenridge case. The question is purely whether the acts done by the city amount to taking possession under the law. If so, the parties can recover."

Corporation Counsel Bonfield said: "I can tell the effect better along in November, when I have thirty or forty suits to defend. A great many things can be said on both sides. I regard the action of the Council as the most dangerous and ridiculous I ever heard of. The controversy is whether the city has taken possession. If it has, it is liable, and the property-owners can compel that, if the city hasn't taken possession, or done what is equivalent. The thing is mixed."

City Attorney Tuthill said. "I take the position

mixed."

City Attorney Tuthill said, "I take the position that the city is not in possession until it has paid

THE NORTH SIDE. The Sheriff goes to Joliet to-day with the

Up to date but fourteen of the Assessors the outside towns have returned their books. The North Side Assessor will be ready to turn his books over to the County Clerk about the

The County Collector yesterday levied on the effects of Henry Saltow, No. 323 South Par The Criminal Court, as well as all the

county offices, will be closed to-morrow. Every-body will celebrate. The County Agent's office up to date has cost about \$80,000 less this, than it did last, year.

This is a very creditable showing. The jail contained 140 prisoners yesterday, two of whom were women and nine children Seven of the number are held for murder.

The County Court will convene Monday, when the County Collector will apply for judgment against all delinquent tax-payers. Tuesday insane cases will be heard.

The discovery has been made by some public-spirited citizen of the Town of Palos that one lot of eighty acres in that town has never been assessed. The County Board's attention has been called to the matter.

The Committee on Public Charities met yesterday afternoon, and, among other things, agreed not to issue any more "passes," unless upon the recommendation of the management of some one of the charitable institutions. A similar order was made months ago, but it has never been regarded.

Criminal Court yesterday, but not as was antici-pated. His attorneys, Messrs. Forrester & Beefn, made a formal motion to quash, on the ground that the jury finding it bad no jurisdiction. The arguments will be heard Saturday. Waldron, of Hyde Park, against whom

whiteron, of flyde fata, against white two indictments were found, appeared in the Criminal Court yesterday by his attorneys. His bond in one case is fixed at \$10,000, and in the other at \$5,000. The bond of Niblock and Zimmerman, his partners, is fixed at \$5,000 each. Bond may be presented to-day.

The Hospital Committee met yesterday afternoon and audited a number of bills, and appointed Spofford Temporary Chairman. The Committee has been a very unfortunate one with its Chairmen. Tabor is the Chairman by appointment, but he has been sick ever since. Mr. Cleary was appointed to his place, and now he is sick; hence Spofford's appointment.

The telephone recently put in the Sheriff's effice to commulcate with the jail is pronounced a failure, and is to be removed. In its place is to be put an instrument of the American District Telegraph Company,—not to communicate with the jail, but with the South Side,—which cannot fail to be of great convenience, not only to the Sheriff, but to the other offices of the building. GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The Sub-Treasurer dealt out \$5,000 in

The tax on spirits yielded \$23,884 yester The internal-revenue receipts amounted to

100 barrels of alcohol for export this morning. Messrs. Boehm & Hartman, the rectifiers, were before Hoyne yesterday, and gave bail in \$500 in their own recognizance, for failure to en-ter sale of liquors on the Government books as

required by law. There was no evidence of inter-tional wrong, the whole matter, evidently, being an oversight of the firm. Government 4 per cents to the amount of \$17,000 were sold by the Sub-Treasury yesterday, for which payment was made largely in interest

Internal-Revenue-Agent Meyers, who has just returned from an examination of the offices in Wisconsin, reports everything all right in that State, and matters moving on swimmingly. The Sub-Treasurer disbursed \$15,000 in

treency yesterday. The interest payments are at included in this, because the coupons coming are, some of them, very small in amount, and takes a long time to figure them up with the limited clerical force allowed in this city. Commissioner Lathrop, of Rockford, was

Commissioner Lattrop, of Rockford, was accorded a sort of informal reception yesterday afternoon in the office of Marshal Hildrap. There were present Phil Hoyne, Assistant District-Attorney Thomson, Jesse Hildrap, Frank Riddle, James P. Root, John Stillwell, Gen. Martin Beem. and others. Mr. Lathrop left for his home last receiving.

CRIMINAL.

G. S. Popper, a pawnbroker at No. 533 Clark street, was held under \$500 bonds yesterday by Justice DeWolf for buying from a boy thief for Eddie Harper, a notorious young pick-

pocket, aged 14 years, and John Kelly, a tough youngster aged 15, were before Justice Hammill yesterday for picking the pocket of Miss Minna La Bohn, of No. 477 Well's street, and were held to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$500 each.

An investigation into the Theodore Bing staboling affray at No. 13 Fremont street develops the fact that the parties concerned had just returned from a revel in Ogden Grove, and that they knew each other well. Mrs. Bing nor any one else was at all seriously injured, and, in all probability, nothing more will be heard of the case. Mrs. Nielsen, residing near the corner of Mrs. Nielsen, residing near the corner of Milwaukee and North avenues, complains to the poince that her husband Erasmus has disappeared from his family and shoe-store, taking with him about \$125 cash. Snortly after his departure she received a note saying: "I cannot live with you any longer; this is my last day on earth." The erring one is described as about 29 years of age, of medium height, red mustache, light hair, blue eyes, olack clothes, and a silk bat. She thinks he has not committed suicide, from the fact that he took so much money with him.

him.

At about 9:15 last evening John Engelbreit, 18 years of age, while standing with a crowd of boys near the corner of North avenue and Vine street, was accidentally shot through the left breast by a boy named Peter Bender, of about the same age. The boys had been examining their Fourth of July weapons, and while Bender was pulling the trigger of ins weapon it accidentally went off. The wounded boy was removed to his home, No. 108 Vine street, where he died some ten minutes later, the ball having passed almost clear through the lung. Bender was at once arrested, and is locked up at the Larrabee Street Station to awart the result of the inquest. The boys who witnessed it all say that it was purely an accident.

James Cohler, charged with robbing Peter

James Cohler, charged with robbing Peter Brauns of \$15 some three weeks ago in a saloon near the corner of Market and Chicago arenne, was heid in \$500 to the 9th by Justice Kaufmann, and Fritz Adolph and Mrs. Ebert to the same date for an assault with a deadly weapon upon Caroline Yerschokl, of Nickersonville. Justice Morrison beld Thomas Grady, the fiend who fired three shots into the midst of his family, \$500 to the Criminal Court; James Mandeld, forcing open a cigar-store in broad daylight, and carrying a "pop," as he said, for the express purpose of shooting policemen, \$150 fine; Edward Henry, a young colored boy, charged with the larceny of a watch from a switchman, and a velocipede, fined \$200 at the request of his father; Arthur Banyon, four charges of burglary, \$3,000 to the Criminal Court; Henry Dougherty, a negro, fined not long ago for indecent exposure, and charged with three assaults upon ladies in the streets, was fined \$50 on each of three charges preferred by Mrs. A. C. Cleveland, Mrs. J. M. Deis, and Miss Nellie Bowen. The fellow appears to have a mania for making himself offensive in this particular direction. Justice Summerfield held Funaie Williams in \$300 to the Criminal Court for the larceny of \$20 from W. Fitzpatrick, of No. 557 Twentieth street; J. H. Lewis, incremy of a watch from Thomas Whitfield, \$300 ditto; Peter Skelley, Jarceny of \$13 from Jack Yachto, \$300 ditto. James Cohler, charged with robbing Peter

of a watch from Thomas Whitfield, \$300 diffo; Peter Sikeley, larceny of \$13 from Jack Yachto. \$300 ditto.

WANTON SHOOTING.

The more the police and the reporters investigate the Mendenhall-Hall shooting affray, reported in yesterday's morning papers, the more they are convinced that the shooting was a wanton outrage, and that Mendenhall was neither assaulted nor spoken to when he fired. The facts are precisely as stated in yesterday's report. Hall is lying at the County Hospital in a very precarous condition, and the chances are that the wound will prove fatal. Mendenhall was therefore held by Justice Summerfield without ball, as also was Patrick McMahon, who was in Hall's company. From the former prisoner a statement was gleaned, but his prevarication is so apparent in many instances that he cannot be relied upon. He says that in company with a Mrs. Mundenbocker, residing on Hill street in the North Division, a Mrs. Ingersol, and Henry Schaffer, he left his rooms at No. 222 Washington street, and went to Horton's concert saloon, and there-drank sundry glasses of beer. Returning they passed the Court-House square, and, as he passed last, for the waik was only wide enough for one, he was assaulted by three men. In the excitement he turned and fred. And that is all of a defense that the fellow makes. At first when he reached the station he said that they intended to rob him, having seen him exhibiting a roll of money in the Tivoli, for that he had ever said that he thought their intention was roobery.

McMahon denies that a single blow was struck.

Tivoli, or that he had ever said that he thought their intention was roobery.

McMahon denies that a single blow was struck, and says the shot was fired apparently at random, just as he and his companion were emerging from the opening, and his story is believed by the police, who think that Mendenhall fred simply "to show himself off" to his companions. The house No. 222 Washington street has a bad name in the Police Department, but nothing is known against Mendenhall's companions. It is highly probable that a little more confinement will have a good effect upon Mr. Mendenhall, and flusily induce him to tell the truthful story of the affair.

THE POST.

A LONG-EXPECTED DEATH.

The News of yesterday contained the following:
The proprietors of the Daily News are gratified at being able to announce to-day their purchase of the Chicago Erening Pist, with its frauchiess in the Western Associated Frees its presses, type, subscription-lists, etc. The act wis consummated yesteriary, and to-day the Evening Pist is absorbed by the Daily News. Herefiret the Daily News will be materially improved in its, character as a Newspaper by the important facilities afforded by indipherable advantages, resulting from the purchase, will be unfolded to our readers from time to time. The price of the paper will not be changed. It will continue to be sold on the streets of Chicago at one cent per copy; suitside of Chicago, two cents per copy. A LONG-EXPECTED DEATH.

the purchase, will be unfolded to our readers from time to time. The price of the paper will not be changed. It will continue to be sold on the streets of Calcago at one cent per copy; ustalde of Chicago, two cents per copy.

We are sure this announcement will be as gratifying to our present readers as it is to ourselves. We trust that our new friends (who have been subscribers to the Chicago Publishing Company. As any construction of the Land of the Land of the Land of the Chicago Publishing Company. As any continue none of the landlitties and continue none of the advertising or other contracts.

To the subscribers of the Post living within the limits of Chicago, it is proper to say that the Daily News will not be served by carrier, but all alrangements for delivery must be made with newsdesiers or newsbors. Persons living at a distance will be served with the Postiy News by mill must the expiration of their subscribers of the Weekly News.

The paper was purchased by the News day before yesterday for \$16,000. A mortgage held on it by the Fidelity had been foreclosed, and the paper was offered to the highest bidder. The offer of the News was in cash, and was cash down, which was considered by the Trustee better than the offer made by the McMullens of a mortgage of \$25,000, or various other proposals which involved time payments. The Post, which has thus suddenly dropped out of existence, was started Sept. 4, 1865, soon, after its predecessor of the same name had been merged in the Chicago Republican, It was printed on the south side of Randolph street, in the oasement, not far from the corner of Dearborn street. Mr. William Pigott was manager, and Mr. Stanley tt. Fowler, editor. A year afterwards Mr. D. Blakely sold out his establishment was moved to No. 151 Dearborn street, and the paper for there, bought the Post.

Has became associated with Mr. Blakely in the editorial management, and in the summer of that year the Post moved to Madison street. Mr. W. H. Schuyler bought out Mr. Blakely bought out the McMaile

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL. The Chicago lawyers, on their return from the

funeral solemnities of the late Sidney Breese, Chief Justice of this State, held a meeting on the rain in the Director's car, July L.

Maj. Woodbury M. Taylor, for many years Clerk
of the Supreme Court, called the meeting to order,

and stated in a few appropriate remarks that it had been deemed advisable to take some action expressive of the conduct of the officers of the Illinois Central Railroad Company in manifesting their respect for the deceased, and their deep sympathy on this sad occasion. In conclusion, Mr. Taylor moved that the Hon. Thomas Hoyne be made Chairman of the meeting, which was carried.

On motion of Edward O. Brown, Esq., the Hon. Ira O. Wilkinson was appointed Screetary.

The following Committee on Resolutions was then oppointed: Stiney Thomas, James L. High. Gen. Robert W. Smith, and F. A. Herring. The Committee, through their Chairman, reported the following resolutions, viz.:

Wirkeras, In view of the Irreparable loss to the State of Illinois in the stident death of the Hou. Sidney Dream it become desirable that his friends and admires the defend the soleann ceremonate of his friends and admires and

of illinois in the sadden death of the Hon. Staney breeze to become desirable that his friends and admirers of the legal profession, residing in Chicago, should attend the solemn cremonies of his funeral in a body; and wight and the control sale of the funeral solection, and officers of the lilinois Central Rairold Company senerously tendered their paintial cars and free transportation to and from Carlyic, the class of oursil, being additione of about 500 miles; therefore.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Chicago Bag, who have shared this hospitality, return to the Illinois Central Railroad Company our thanks for this special mark of respect to the memory of the distinguished jurist.

Resolved, That we are particularly grateful for the personal contrestes extended to us by President W. K. Ackerman and teneral Solictor Benjamin F. Ayer.

The resolutions were manimously adopted. President Ackerman, who seemed to be taken entirely by surprise by this anexpected compliment to the road which he represents, responded in a most felicitions and appropriate manner. He alluded to the great obligation which his Company was under to Judge Breese for his timely influence in securing the land grant which made the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad at that time possible. He schnowledged the compliment paid to his management of the road in a most happy and modocst manner. He closed his remarks by regretting that the members of the Bar had not more numerously accepted the invitation extended, and houring to meet them again under circumstances less sad and patinfil.

Solicitor Ayer, being called for, responded briefly in his concise and peninfil.

These resolutions are but an imperfect expression of the feelings entertained toward Mr. Ackerman, the other officers of the Road, and the Illinois Central. They were inclined to disbelieve the statement that corporations had no souls when the services which Judge Breese—its foster-father—had rendered to the Illinois Central. They were inclined to disbelieve the statem

THE SOUTH TOWN. THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED MONDAY AFTERNOON

by the Taxpayers' Association to look after the gathering-in of protests to the assessment of real estate north of "wenty-second street met yesterday perning and employed twenty men to go through that portion of the South Division and scure objections on the printed forms heretofore specified. The work will probably last two or three days, and the Association has raised sofficient funds to pay the objection-nunters \$3 a day for their services. A number of the forms was also left at the various banks, the Board of Trade, and other places, and the restift was that edite a grist of combiants was received yesterday at the South Town offices. Protests were filed by John B. Knight, Jr., for the estate of J. W. Henning, Louisville, Ky.: S. F. Miller, Louisville, Ky.: J. R. Reynolds, Dayton, O.; Mrs. J. G. Haboard; L. Allen; W. Garnett, guardian for Susfe Perdieton, Pembroke, Ky.; G. W. Morton, Louisville, Ky.: Mrs. R. Cavanna, George Barrett; Hughsactlellan, Lake Forest; C. S. Wilcox, by W. W. Crooker, Wankegan; William Stort, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. S. C. Marshan, James M. Williams; Mrs. William Bode; William H. Ferry; Faliger & Stern; J. H. McVicker, for McVicker's Theatre: Catherine and Henry McLean; Sarah E. Cornig; George A. Seaveris; W. H. B. Gray; John Hodford; Jared Bassett, agent for C. S. Sherman; Gale & Blocki; G. Pottyreser', Samuel D. Babcock, New York; N. E. and S. A. Kent; John Hodford; Jared Bassett, agent for C. S. Sherman; Gale & Blocki; G. Pottyreser', Samuel D. Babcock, New York; N. E. and S. A. Kent; John Hodford; Jared Bassett, agent for C. S. Sherman; Gale & Blocki; G. Pottyreser', Samuel D. Babcock, New York; N. E. and S. A. Kent; John Hodford; Jared Bassett, agent for C. S. Sherman; Gale & Blocki; G. Pottyreser', Samuel D. Babcock, New York; N. E. and S. A. Kent; John Hodford; Jared Bassett, agent for C. S. Sherman; Gale & Blocki; G. Pottyreser', Samuel D. Babcock, New York; N. E. and S. A. Kent; John Hodford; Jared Bassett, agent for C. S. Sherman; Gale & Bouton; L. J. and R. H. McCornnick; N. by the Taxpayers' Association to look after the

EXAMINING THE BOOKS.

During the afternoon. Mr. Ayers, of the South Town, and Mr. J. H. Rees, the real-estate dealer, who form a Committee chosen by the Citizens' Association to examine into the assessment, visited the office and looked over a number of the real-estate books. Their opinion, as far as could be gleaned from their running commentary on the figures, was that the assessment of some pieces was rather high, as compared with previous years and the assessments this year in other towns. Assessor Rice explained his position, but the two gentlemen evidently thought some of the figures were a little above "fair cash value." All of which only illustrates the fact that this thing of valuing property hasn't been reduced to a science even yet, and that the very doctors will disagree in their estimates.

even yet, and that the very doctors will disagree in their estimates.

The general property books are not as yet open to public inspection. Owners of personality are requested to send in their schedules. and they are counting in daily. It was found that to show the Deputies' estimates didn't work at all. As a rule, a property-holder almost tore his hair, figuratively speaking, at an alleged exoroltant estimate, and forthwith proceeded to draw up a very much reduced schedule. If the estimate did asupen to suit him—which was as rare an occurrence as hangings in Cook County—he expressed his approbation of the particular Deputy in a way that indicated his delight at the estimate being rather lower than he himself would conscientiously and under ordinary circumstances have scheduled. Now a man is invited to schedule without knowing what the Debuty has put him down for, and the result is that he is more apt to put down about the fair thing. In case of a material discrepancy between the estimate and the schedule, he is notified by ate and the schedule, he is notified ne estimate and the squedule, he is notine obstal card to come and explain matters, whice tenerally, does with considerable prompt When the proper amount has been satisfacts leternined, it goes into the final books, and if bijections are to be made against those figures nust be made before the County Board.

SUBURBAN.

BLUE ISLAND. A runaway accident occurred Monday afternoon which three young ladies met with severe in aries which may result in the death of one or two of the number. Miss Florence Robinson was erely injured. Miss Nellie Fuller was also thrown out and struck on her head, and was picked up unconscious. It is thought her injuries may prove (atal. Miss Maud Robinson clung to the lines and

fatal. Miss Maud Robinson clung to the lines and was dragged some distance.

Sophy, Ettinger, the girl who was run over by the Rock legand dummy at Washington Heights Monday morning, died the same day.

LARE VIEW.

The Trustees of the Town of Lake View held a meeting Monday evening, and discussed the line ordinance, but deferred action for a week. The people living in the original Ravenswood Subdivision are opposed to its repeal, while those on the lake shore favor its reschiding. The meeting next Monday will perhaps be a lively one.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

Ann Arbor, Mich., July 2.—Judge Thombson, of Coldwater, arrived here to-day to sit upon the University chancery case in place of Judge Huntington. Judge Douglass, attorney Judge Huntington. Judge Douglass, attorney for Dr. S. H. Douglass, protested against having any Judge sit upon the case exceen Huntington, basing his protest on legal ground. Thompson accordingly declined to serve as Judge, and a telegram was sent to Huntington, who replied saying he would be here on Fridar, and would reserve his decision as to whether he would hear the case till then. William A. T. hard to-day accepted the position as Treasurer of the University, furnishing \$50,000 bonds, his sureties being kice A. Beal, Willard B. Smith, Charles H. Worden, and J. T. Jacobs.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 2.-At the pleasar little City of Danvers, seven miles west, this afternoon, occurred the wedding of Mr. J. F. McNaught, of Lexington, McLean County, and Miss Jennie, daughter of U.S. Hodge, an old settler and a leading merchant of Danvers. The affair created a good deal of excitement in this section, as both are well known and much respected, Mr. McNaught and Miss Hodge having both been students of the Wesleyan College here. The bride was elegantly attired. The presents were numerous and valuable. Mr. McNaught and wile took an evening train for the West, their destination being Washington Territory, where he has formed a law partnership with his oldest brother. McNaught, of Lexington, McLean County, and

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE NORTHWEST. For reduced rate excursion tickets to a large number of points in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan. Dakota, etc., etc., apply to the ticket office of the Chicago & Nouthwestern Railway, 62 Clark SPORTING NEWS. BASE-BALL.

The new Providence Club made its first appearance on the Chicago grounds yesterday, and presented the familiar faces of Hines and Highm, formerly of the Chicagos; York and Carey, of the Hartfords; Brown and Murnan, from the Bostons; Hague, from the Louisvilles; Sweasy, from various clubs; and Wheeler, from no par-ticular club. They played a strong game at the bat, and won without much trouble, making fourteen clean hits off Larkin,—a score which has been surpassed but once this year when that young man was attending to the pitching. But, after all, the game was not won by the batting—it was given away by the fielding. The home team went to bat and scored three runs, though none were earned. Harbidge and Start made clean hits, and went to third and second on a passed bail. Anson hit an easy bounder to Sweasy, and Harbidge was put out at the plate. Ferguson followed with another to Sweasy, but this time Brown didn't hold it, and Start scored. McClellan hit a little one to the pitcher, and he overthrew to first, letting in Anson and Ferguson. The visitors offset this with two rans made on two hits and Start's error off a difficult ball from Higham. In the second inning Harkinson and Remsen led off with safe hits, but the former was thrown out at third by Higham. Start and Anson followed with hits, and three runs came in, one of them being Harbidge's, niade on called bails. This lead of 6 to 2 was maintained till the fourth inning, when the visitors took two runs scored three runs, though none were earned. Tais lead of 6 to 2 was maintained till the fourth inning, when the visitors took two runs on two hits and Cassidy's error. In the next inning things went to the bad entirely. Higham led off with a clean hit, and York was multed by McClellan. To make it more binding, the latter made a wild shot at Hankinson and let Higham in. Brown and Hines then hit safely and Carny was retired by by McClellan. To make it more binding, the latter made a wild shot at Hankinson and let Higham in. Brown and Hines then hit safely, and Carey was retired by Cassidy, when Murnan offered McClellan another chance, which he did not accept. Then, when the side should have been out, Hague hit safely, and the five runs were piled up and finished. In the first half of the inning McClellan had scored by foreing out Ferguson, getting second on Cassidy's out, and home on Larkin's fine liner to left. This score of 9 to 7 was not altered until the last inning, when the game was settled. Then Harbidge and Ferguson made their first errors of the game, and let in two runs on two hits, closing up the affair with a score of 11 to 7, instead of 2 to 1, as it should have been.

The game was not a creditable one for the home team to lose; but it showed their versatility in making their errors count so well. Out of the eight errors given them, seven helped to give runs, while the visitors were lucky enough to be able to make a dozen errors and have only four of them affect the score. There was nothing very remarkable in the fielding, except a sort of miracle catch by Murnan and the excellent record of Harbidge behind the bat. The batting was good pretty hearly all around the circle. Further particulars are contained in

CHICAGO.		A	R	B	F	P	A	E
Harbidge, c	Π.	4	1	1	9	12	1	1
Start, 1 b		õ	2		4	7	0	
Anson, 1. f		5	1	1	2	1	0	0
erguson, s. s		5	1	12	3	1	4	1
McClellan, 2 b		4	1	0	2	2	3	3
Cassidy, r. f		4		0	2	2	1	1
Larkin, p		4	0	1	1	0	9	0
Hankinson, 3b		4	0	1	2	2	3	0
Romsen, c. f		4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Total		39	7	10	19	27	21	8
PROVIDENCE.	15	-		-		13		-
Higham, r. f		. 5	3	2	- 5	0	0	0
10rs, 1. I		5	3		. 9	1		
Brown, c	**	9		3	3	1	2020	5
Hines, c. f	**	5	0	2	2 2	0	0	2
Carey, s. s		5	2	0	7	0	2	1
Murnan, 1 b		0				10	U	0
Hague, 3 b		.2	1		2	3	3	U
Sweasey, 2 b		5	0	1		D	2	2
Wheeler, p,	***	4	0	0	0	1	3	2
Total		44	11	14	99	27	20	19

Chicago 3 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2-1

Earned runs—Chicago, 2: Providence, 1

Two-base hits—Larkin, 1; Murnan, 1.

First base on edrors—Start, 1; McClellan, 1; Cassidy, 2; Hankinson, 1—Chicago, 5. Higham, 1; York, 2; Carey, 2; Murnah, 1—Providence, 6.

Errors affecting the score—Harbidge, 1; Start, 1; Ferguson, 1; Cassidy, 1; McClellan, 3—Chicago, 7.

Brown, 2; Wheeler, 2—Providence, 4.

Left on bases—Start, 1; Anson, 1; McClellan, 1; Cassidy, 1; Larkin, 1; Hankinson, 1—Chicago, 6. York, 1; Brown, 1; Hines, 1; Murnan, 1; Hague, 1; Sweasey, 1—Providence, 6.

Bases on called balls—Off Wheeler, 1.

Double plays—Chasidy and Ferguson; Carey, Sweasey, and Murnan.

Passed balls—Harbridge, 1; Brown, 2.

Balls called—On Larkin, 14; on Wheeler, 12.

Strikes called—Off Larkin, 16; off Wheeler, 22.

Struck out—McClellan, 2; Larkin, 1; Hankinson, 2; Higham, 1; Brown, 1; Carey, 1; Sweasey, 1; Wheeler, 4. Chicago, 5; Providence, 8.

Umpire—Egan, of Boston.

When some newspaper person in Indianapolis

It wheeler, 4. Chicago, 5: Providence, 8. Umpire—Egan, of Boston.

When some newspaper person in Indianapolis remarked incidentally that Mr. Wheeler, the new pitcher of the Providence Club, was not a first-class batter, the Enquirer took it up with forceness, and asserted strongly that he was a better batter than any of the Indianapolis chaps except Clapp. At the risk of another blast, it may be pointed out to the Enquirer that Mr. Wheeler's record yesterday was, "Times at bat, it, struck out, 4."

The Chicago and Providence Clubs will turn loose at each other again to-morrow, when the game will be begun at 3 o'clock prompt.

There is a superstition among friends of the Chicago Club, fostered by those who do not look at the figures, that when the Chicagos are shead they are likely to lose, and when they are behind they are likely to lose, and when they are behind they are likely to pill out and win. This sounds well enough, but it will hardly bear the application of the test of figures. The club has piared twenty-seven games and won fourteen. Of these fourteen it has been behind fourteen.

bear the application of the test of figures. The club has plaved twenty-seven games and won fourteen. Of these fourteen it has been behind and pulled out six; in the other eight it has led from the start. On the other side of the book the showing is that in eight games the other side has won from the start, and the Whites have not pulled out when behind; in the remaining five games the Chicagos have been ahead and then lost. The facts are that the superstition has been wrong eight times in the superstition has been wrong eight times in fourteen in games won, and eight times in thirteen in games lost. A superstition that isn't right oftener than eleven in twenty-seven

thirteen in games lost. A superstition that isn't right oftener than eleven in twenty-seven is pretty weak. Common sense is better than such a superstition as that.

THE INDIARAPOLIS GAMES.

Some gentlemen inherested in getting the best record possible for the Cincinnati Club are engineering a scheme (or at least discussing one) to throw out the Indianapolis games in case that Club plays in St. Louis. There is, and can be, no ground for this, for the rules specially say that all games from the beginning of the championship series shall be games for the championship series shall be games for the championship. The theory that the Innianapolis Club cannot play where it pleases (and the other club agrees to) is not to be considered. Last season, for instance, the Chicago and Hartford Clubs played a game at New Haven, Sept. 22, and it was counted in the series. The Indianapolis Club does not by playing some of its games in St. Louis lose its organization and membership in the League any more than the Chicago did by playing in New Haven.

BOSTON—MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, July 2.—The game of base-ball played here to-day between the Milwaukees and Bostons was a very interesting contest. The Milwaukees made the only carned run in the game, and lost by errors that were wnolly inexcusable. The attendance was fair, there being about 500 persons present. The Bostons made a very nearly perfect game, only one error, and that not affecting the score being credited to them:

1 2 3 4 5 8 7 8 9

CINCINNATI—INDIANAPOLIS.
CINCINNATI, O., July 2.—Base-ball: Cincinnati, 7; Indianapolis, 7. Ten innings played.
Game called on account of darkness. BUFFALO, July 2.—Base-ball: Stars, 11; Buf-

THE TURF. LONG BRANCH.

Lone Branch, N. J., July 2.—The Monmout Park races continued to-day. The first race for maidens of all ages, one mile, was woh by Bonnie Wood. Loiterer second, Bertha third. Time, 1:46%. Simon was the favorite. Kinney K. and Manhattan were also in the race. The second race for maiden 2-year-olds half a mile, was won easily by Monitor, Rachel sec-ond, Grand Master third, Mary Ann fourth. Timer 52%.

The third race, handicap sweepstakes, one

The third race, handicap sweepstakes, one mile and three-quarters, was won by Little Reb in a big gallop, Danicheff second, Bayard third, the rest behind. Time, 3:11½. The betting on this race was very lively, Bayard and Danger alternating as favorites. Little Reb sold for \$200 in a pool of \$1,000.

The fourth race, all ages, mile and a half, resulted in the defeat of the favorite, Virginius,

by Lon Lanier, who sold for \$250 in a poot of \$1,500. Lon Lanier won by a head, Virginius second, the rest trailing. Time, 2:43%.

The fifth race, all ages, mile and a furlong, was another surprise for the knowing ones, Hattie F., who sold in the field, winning by a length, A. F. Higgins second, Thomas it third. Egypt was the favorite, with Attia second choice. Time, 2:02. Attila fell at the quarter pole.

Erypt was the favorite, with Att. a second choice. Time, 2:02. Attila fell at the quarter pole.

The handicap burdle-race, mile and a half, over six hurdles, was won by Derby, Deadhead second, Waller third. Time, 2:52.

Louisville, Ky., July 2.—The Ien Broccke-Mollie-McCarthy race, to be run here day after to-morrow, promises to be one of the most interesting of all the great four-mile events ever run. The chances of victory are extremely even-balanced, and, while the horse will be the favorite in the pools, perhaps as much as three to five, it is known that Mollie McCarthy is as pretty as a picture, and, so far as work prior to the great event is concerned, has shown upsomewhat better than Ten Broccke. Local pride has much to do with the odds on the horse. Louisville is filling uprapidly with strangers, and, it is safe to say, will be crowded, notwithstanding all extra preparations for the strangers coming. It is thought now that not less than 30,000 from home and abroad will be on the grounds of the Louisville Jockey Club July 4, and, as either contestant is fit to run for a man's life, the certainty of fine sport and close racing produces an excitement little less than panful.

To the Western Associated Press.

Louisville, Ky., July 2.—Showers last night and this morning laid the dust and put the track in excellent condition for the inaugural day of the Louisville Jockey Club's meeting. There was a good attendance and interesting sport.

In the first race, sweepstakes for 3-year-olds,

There was a good attendance and interesting sport.

In the first race, sweepstakes for 3-year-olds, one and a half miles, of the eight nominations three started. They were Kate Claxton, Harper, and Jim Bell, winning in the order named. Time, 2:1334.

In the second race, purse \$350, Janet Warfield and Natagorda started, and the two heats run resulted in the order named. Time, 1:4334.

Third race, purse \$300, dash one and an eighth miles, won by Dan. Edinburg second, Bonnie Itasca third, Signal last. Time, 2:0034.

Interest in and excitement over the Ton Broecke-McCarthy race borders on the painful, and the chance of victory is compared to the pitching of a coin for head or tail. The weather has blown up quite cool, and indications are favorable. Sunshine seems to follow.

DETROIT. Mich., July 2.—On account of the heavy rain, which fell continuously from 2 to 7 p. m. to-day, the trotting races were postponed until to-morrow at 2 o'clock, when they will be called, providing the weather is favorable. The rain is still falling.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The Rev. James Donahue-Judge Breese

Special Dispatch to The Tribune SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 2.- The quarterly re ports of the State Agents at Chicago and Eas St. Louis for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were presented to the Governor to-day.
John McDonald, State Agent at the Union Stock-Yards, Chicago, reports that, during the three months prior to July 1, there were admonished for cruelty to animals, 108; arrests for that offense, 12; fined, 10; cattle watered at owners' expense, 400; condemned cattle killed, 18; condemned horses killed, 18; condemned sheep killed, 18; condemned calves killed, 15. "It will be readily seen," says Mr. McDonald, "from the number of cases and the admonitions given, that the number of prosecutions could have been easily increased many fold. A case is never prosecuted when it is believed admonition will do as well. The number of prosecutions indicates only the most outrageous cases. The Union Stock-Yard officers render all possible aid, and give to animals all the care in their province." State Agent Ramey, at the East St. Louis Stock-Yards, reports that he meets very little oppposition in enforcing the law; that during the quarter he has made but three arrests and had no convictions; had a number or maimed animals killed and between 500 and 600 watered and fed at the expense of the owners. There is a continued disposition, he concludes, on the part of nearly all to acquiesce in all the requirements of the law.

In the United States Circuit Court to-day was tried a suit of James Donahue, formerly a Catholic priest in Tipton, Monroe County, against the Trustees of the church there. The priest had obtained a note for \$700 from the Trustees, but, it afterwards appearing that the church was not indebted to the priest, the Trustees refused to pay the note, hence the Rev. Donahue, who is now a priest in Jacksou-"from the number of cases and the ad-

church was not indebted to the priest, the Trustees refused to pay the note, hence the Rev. Donahue, who is now a priest in Jacksonville, sued to recover. It was shown there was no balance due him, and he took a non-suit.

The Governor has had several names suggested to him for Supreme Court Judge vice Breese, deceased, and Judge Green, of Mount Carmel, is especially strongly urged. But the Governor says he will take some days to consider, and will not appoint this week probably.

An injunction by the United States Court, Northern District, was served upon the State Auditor to-day restraining him from extending a tax to pay interest on the bonds issued by the Township of Prairie Green, Iroquis County, in aid of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

MARRIAGES. BUTTERFIELD-WHEELWRIGHT-in New York City, Thursday, June 27, at the Church of the Re-deemer, by the Rev. Mr. Shackleford, William L. Butterfield and Agnes F. Wheelwright, of New York.

DEATHS. GAYNOR—On the 2d inst., at the residence of hiparents, No. 279 Centre-av., Ignatius Loyola, only an eleved son of John and Ellen Gaynor, late of Baltimore, Md., agred 9 months and 14 days.
Funeral notice hereafter.
E3F Baltimore (Md.) papers please copy.
MERRY—July 1, E. Lämbrecht Merry, aged 50

Funeral at No. 248 Indiana-st., Wednesday, July 8, BijELOW-Suddenly, in Petersham, Mass., July 2, Jennie Burr Bigelow, aged 38. Notice of funeral hereafter. Notice of fundral hereafter.

OWEN-Jane 29, Miss Louisa Owen.

EST London, Eng., papers please copy.

SKLEBA-Josephine Skiebe, wife of Albert Skieba
niy 2, at her late residence, 224 Michigan-st., aged 4:

cars. Funeral will take place from the residence, Thur-lay, July 4, at 1 p. m.. to Graceland. day, July 4, at 1 p. m., to Graceland.

DOYLE - July I. Margaret A. beloved wife of Michael
J. Doyle, aged 34 years and 1 month.
Funeral from her late residence. No. 215 Indianast., July S. at 10 a. m., from there to the Church of
the Holy Name, where there will be a solemn High
Mass, from there by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.
May her soul rest in peace.

J. New York papers please copy.
REINACH—At Warrenton. Miss., June 24, Mrs.
Louis Reinach, youngest daughter of the late Robert
N. Stnart, of Allegheny City.

J. Pittsburg and Allegheny City papers please
copy.

Opy.

PAINE—July 2 at 7 a m.. Minnie, only child of
Mrs. F. W. and the late Charles Paine, aged 12 years.

Mrs. E. W. and the late Charles Paine, aged 12 years.

Friends are invited to astend without further notice.

DUNN—On the 1st inst. Susan, the beloved wife of
Phillip Dunn, formerly of North Side.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, 152

North Ashland—av., to St. Columbkill's Church, at 10

a. m. to—day (Wednesday), July 3, and from thence by
cars to Calvary.

AT THE REQUST OF A NUMBER INTERESTED, the adjourned meeting of the Republicans of the Seventh Senatorial District will be held at the clubrooms of the Tremont House, Saturday, at 2 p. m., instead of Monday.

CRAND PICNIC AT SILVER LRAF GROVE ON the Fourth of July. Admission 25 cents. THE LADIES OF THE OAK PARK CONGREGATIONS (Church will serve ice-cream and cake in the church pariors Thursday, July 4, after 5 o'clock p. m. THE FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will meet this evening as 638 Mil waukee-av.

THE TRADE AND LABOR COUNCIL OF CHICAGO challenge the Rev. Joseph Cook to discuss the Labor Question with George R. McNeill, of Mass., in the Tabernacle, on Wednesday evening, July 3, 8 p. m. Reserved seats for ladies. Admission free.

FURNITURE.

SILVERWARE.

ACRIFICE OF SILVERWARE.

Having taken in trade a large and elegant stock of Rogers Bros. At alter-plated ware, we are able to offer a beautiful assortment at half regular prices. Casters, \$1.87 and upwards; elegant lee-pitchers, \$5 and upward; splendid berry dishes, \$1.87 and upwards; fine cake baskets, \$2 and upwards; knives, forks, spoons, and other goods at half regular prices. It will sell very fast and byvers should call at once.

MARTIN'S New Warerooms, 265 and 267 State-st. PIANOS. A BARGAIN-RLEGANT ROSEWOOD 75 OC A tave plano-forte, with agrade, french action, and al latest improvements, rich carved legs and lyre; cata-logue price \$500; will sell for \$173; five years guaran-tee. MARTIN'S NEW WARKBOOMS, 265 and 363

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient

as such a salutary effect upon disorders attended with diammatory or feverial symptoms. Is that it induces gould, almost imperceptible perspiration, which re-cess the heat of the blood, that its laxative influence or there that the cool. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO., AUCTION SALE OF

BOOTS & SHOES.

Wednesday, July 8, We shell sell our last CLOSING SALE of Spring Goods now on hand. Sale positive, to commence at 9:30 a. m.

9:30 a. m. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-sv. ON SATURDAY, JULY 6, AT 9:30 A. M., REGULAR SALE OF

CROCKERY A large and well-assorted stock of W. G., C. C., and Yellow Ware Will be offered, both in open lots and in FURNITURE

Same day at 12 o'clock. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneer By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Marshal's Sale at Auction ENTIRE PURNITURE

HOUSE 80 FOURTH-AV., WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, AT 10 A. M., Parlor Furniture; Elegant Chamber Sults, cost 2000 and \$300 cach; Brussels Carpets, Bedding, Gas Piz-tures, &c. &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE. July 5, at 9:30 a. m. BIG SALE.

Furniture of all kinds, Chamber Suits, Parlor Suits,
A full line New and Used Carpets,
Lounges, Sofas, Chairs,
General Household Goods,
General Merchandise, &c., &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auetrs.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., SPECIAL SALE Oil Paintings, Chromos & Engravings,

WEDNSEDAY MORNING, July 3, at 10 o'clock at our Salesrooms, 173 and 175 Randolph-st.
W. A. BUFTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers, REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
SATURDAY, July 6, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at 173 and
175 East Randolphist,
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneura. Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

AT AUCTION. MONDAY MORNING. July 8, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 173 and 175 Randolph-st.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. Valuable Private Library

30,000 FINE CIGARS.

TUESDAY, July 9, at 11 o'clock a. m., at our sales-rooms, 173 and 175 Randolph-st. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctionoers. By D. D. STARKE & CO.,

AT AUCTION.

To-day, July 3, at 9:30 a. m. RECULAR WEEKLY SALE **FURNITURE**

Parior and Chamber Sets, M. T. Tabies, Sofas, Lounges, Essay Chairs, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Crila-der Desix, Mattresses, Pier Glasses, Rail Trees, Side-boards, Brussels, 3-Ply, and Ingrain Carpets, Queen-ware, Glassware, Pistedware, and Miscellanous Goods. At 1 o'clock, two Buggies. D. D. Staltka & CO., Auctionsers. By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

ELEGANT PARLOR SETS, HANDSOME CHAMBER SETS, New and Second-hand Carpets, Pier Glasses, Lambre-nuins, Easy Chairs, Rockers, Lounges, and everything pulas, Easy Chairs, normal meaded by housekeepers. A good Plano, and one Organ.
A first-class Saloon, in good location and doing good business, for sale.
WM. MOOREHOUSE, Auctiopeer.

By E. R. LYON. MORTGAGE SALE DIAMONDS, WATCHES Clocks, Jewelry, Silver, Silver Ware, Bronzes, &c.

Commencing TUESDAY, July 2, at 10 s. m., 2:30 p. m. and 7:30 in the evening of each day, and will continue antil the stock is disposed of. All goods guaranteed as represented. By H. FRIEDMAN, 200 and 202 Randolph-st.

LIPMAN'S OLD STAND, Clark and Monroe-sta

On Wednesday, July 3, at 9:30 o'clock, 150 Pkgs. Crockery and Glassware. 40 Decorated Toilet Sets, complete G. W. BECKFORD, Auct

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

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The steamers of this Company will said every Saturday from Bremen Pier, footof Third street, Hobokea, Estes of passage—From New York to Sonthampton, London Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; second cabin, \$00, gold; steerage, 300 carrency. For freight and passage apply to 2Bpwing Green, New York. BAIR GOODS. PALMEN HOUSE HAIR STORE.
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bearing a hard or metal lable to the penalty of the lating our trade-maris imprisonment. SEE A AUG. 14, 1876. The genuine LORILI BACCO can be distingue each lump with the

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SUMMER I Wis., is now open for ruests. Address Proper CLOTHES CI Your Old Clothes!

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CALIFINIA. July 6, 10 am 1 A 1
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BEN DERSON BROTHE

The steamers of this Compay from Bremen Pier, foot of the company from New profon Havre, and Bremen hin, \$40, gold; steerage, \$1, dd passage apply to 2 Bor

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Over 7.088 tons tobac Taxes paid Gov'm't in 18 and during past 12 years or

Proposals for Orrice of Assistant Co. Subsistance, St. Louis, Proposals, in duplicate, will be until 12 o'clock, M. July 24. United States Subsistance Depounds of tobacco. Tobacco iconstaining 50 pounds each.

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JUNE, 27 Transfent Price, \$4.00 per d and Baths. Applications, Ev JUHN PIGEON COV Pigeon Cove, Cape Ann, Mass one of the pleasantest house Coust. MRS. E.

LADIES AND GENTA Shev